The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 142 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

of Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th June	China ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
27th "	*Arabia ..	6000	....	..
4th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	10500
11th "	China ..	8000	....	..
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febry.	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	105000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st "	China* ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th "	India* ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Yusen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th May	15th June
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	14th June	26th "
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	29rd "	4th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th "	10th "
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Perang Maru	S. Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "

For Freight apply to—

F. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
30/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Benares† *	A&C	6984	..	23rd June.
City of Manchester	A&C	5557	..	3rd July.
City of Colombo† B.	A&C	5987	..	11th July.
City of Paris	A&C	9229	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles*	A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow	A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C	7474	..	12th A
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	..	1st S
City of Sparta	A&C	5415	27th Aug.	

*These steamers call at Port Sud.
† "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6875	15th July	rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5417	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City ofCalcutta*	6[illegible]	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur†	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th Sept.
City of Manchester	5557	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles†	8800	10th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.
City of Glasgow *	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9231	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall¶ †	5320	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	[illegible]	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	800
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 18th June 9 a.m., Direct
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 19th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANKURA," 3,159 tons, on Thursday, the 18th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA.....5206.....Thursday 25th June.
*PUNDUA .....3305 ,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA.....3413..... ,, 6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th Jun, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer,	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Cicassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Sclandia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th.Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Sclandia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	695	9?7
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed ... ... Rs. 3,00,00,000
Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
CYCLE
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS

AND LIFT INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
STEWART S. STORY,
Ag. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

(As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10% for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, **Educational Incomes** for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances, at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly Instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge.
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE:—

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 36,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Just Re-opened after May Vacation. Enrolment daily. 80, Esplanade Road. 2920

BOARD-RESIDENCE available with European family, Fort, Hornby Road. Rs. 50/- per mensem. Apply to Box No. 673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2930

LANGUAGES.—The College of International Languages, Girgaum, teaches French German on the Rosenthal's Nature French or German on the Rosentha"s Nature months. 2015

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING Classes re-opened. Pupils enrolled daily. Terms moderate. NATIONAL TYPEWRITING Co., 21, Church Gate Street. 2801

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

WATERPROOFS. In this department as in all other we aim at giving the very best quality obtainable at a moderate price. Inspection invited. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820b.

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—A GORAWALLA—GROOM. Apply with certificates. Dr. DINSHAW. H. L. BATLIWALLA, oppo. Cama Bag, Charni Road. 2031

ENGLISH FIRM, Manufacturing Malt Extract Products require a reliable firm in Bombay as Agents. Address to Box No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2927

REQUIRED a SECOND CLERK for Adjutant's Office. Pay as soldier, and allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. Apply to ADJUTANT, 130th Baluchis, Aurangabad. 2053

WANTED.—A CLERK for the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, Pay Rs. 50 per mensem rising Rs. 5 per annum up to Rs. 75. He yill be permitted to join the Provident Fund. Apply SECRETARY, B.P.N.A., St. George's Hospital. 2052

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only those having practical experience need apply direct to the U/S.

CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE,
Commandant,
Nawanagar State Infantry.
Infantry Lines, Jamnagar, 9th June, 1914. 2122

WANTED a competent Fitter and Latherman, with experience in armature winding and a good knowledge of electrical work for the Power Houses at Pusa, (Bihar), on Rs. 75-5-100 per month, with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who has, as an additional qualification, held charge of an electrical power station.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1914.

WYNNE SAYER,
Assistant to the Agri. Adviser to the Government of India.
Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
Dated 9th June, 1914. 2054 2634

WANTED.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN to superintend packing in Hardware & China & Glass Department. Apply to THE BRANCH MANAGER, Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., Bombay. 2933

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED.—By the 1st August, 1914, for the Oredger "Manar" at Tuticorin, 235 Tons 700 I. H. P. a duly qualified ENGINEER and DREDGING MASTER with 1st grade certificate. One with previous dredging experience preferred. Pay Rs. 425 per mensem, inclusive terms. For further particulars apply to the PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, MADRAS. 2125

WANTED two experienced P.W.D. Account clerks, knowing Hindi, Persian and English, on Rs. 40 to 50 p.m., according to qualifications. Applicants should send copies of their testimonials stating their age and when they would be able to join the FAMINE ENGINEER, West Nowgang, Central India. 2123

WANTED an ENGINEER to work an ice factory. None should apply who has not previous experience of ice-making. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Undersigned stating terms.

MOTILAL, Rai Bahadur,
Financial Member, State Council,
2051 Tonk (Rajputana.)

WANTED an ELECTRICIAN to run the electric lighting plant of the club. He must be a certificated Electrician and understand the Motor Engine, which drives the plant. Able to do repairs to wiring, and put up additional lights, etc. Terms on application, copies of certificates to accompany application.

Apply HONY. SECY., Belgaum Club, Belgaum.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—MACKINNON'S ESTATES Mussoorie, owing to death of Partner.

These comprise all properties belonging to the Firm of Mackinnon and Co., Brewers, Mussoorie, namely:—

The Old Brewery, Mussoorie, a going concern.

"The Park."—Forest lands over 2.000 acres. Several large houses (fitted with Electric Light and Water installation).

An unlimited number of fine building sites situated amid picturesque surroundings.

A cart road leads to the Brewery and "Lynndale" from the foot of the hills—10 miles of which being the private property of the Firm.

"Lynndale," one of the estates, is admirably suited for a Circuit House.

A Grand opportunity for capitalists.

The estates, houses, etc., can be sold separately, but preference would be given to anyone wishing to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property.

Price Rupees 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs). Offers consider.

For further particulars apply to V. A. MACKINNON, Esq., "The Old Brewery," Mussoorie, W. P. 2055

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

HORSE and MOTOR OWNERS.—Commodious Stabling accommodation available immediately near Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., Accommodation also for Motors, drivers and syces. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120.

NOTICES.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT consisting of:—

Two pumps Tweddell's system suitable for steam pressure of 90 to 100lb. per square inch, and hydraulic pressure of 1500 lb. per square inch.

Two Accumulators Tweddell's system with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke suitable for above.

Five Gap rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.

Large quantity of steel hydraulic piping bends and tees for working of 1500lb. per square inch.

All the above in good order, one set in practically new and has not been used.

For further particulars apply to,

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Ry., Lahore.
Lahore, dated 6th June, 1914. 2033

ESTATE OF MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES EDWARD BLOWERS.

PURSUANT to section 42 Act XXVII of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES EDWARD BLOWERS, who died at the Bungalow, Lee on the Solent, on 1st January, 1914, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th June, 1914. 2928

NOTICE.

MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND, BRITISH SERVICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Fund will be held in the Army Department, Luncheon Room, Simla, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, 1914, at 11-30 a.m., to pass the Accounts for the year 1913, and the consider certain important changes in the Rules of the Fund.

By Order of the Committee of Management,

W. B. LESSLIE, Major, R.E.,
Secretary, Mily. Widows' Fund, B. S.
Simla, 4th June, 1914. 2032

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client BAI PUTLABAI wife of VINAYEK WASUDEO has contracted to purchase the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder.

All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, share, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as Attorneys to the purchaser at their Office No. 89, Meadows Street Fort within Fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land situate in Znobai's Court Girgaum Road in the registration District of Bombay in the City of Bomby containing by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts together with the building or Chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4356 and Street No. 54 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 280 and bounded on the East by the Leasehold land of Bora Isubbhai Mulla Abdulla on the West by the Leasehold land of Devram Kalianji and a passage of the Court on the North by the property of Varjeewandas Madhavdas and on the South by a passage of the said Court and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narayen Raghunath.

Dated this day of June, 1914.

NANU, HORMASJEE & CO.,
2936 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last will and testament of Bai Laxmibai widow of Jadia Virchand Pitumber, late of Patan, Prantkadi, Baroda, State, Shrimali Soni Hindu inhabitant ...Deceased.

1. Soni Jadhowji Goculdas
2. Jain Hargowandas Jugjiwan and
3. Soni Kuberdas Bechar the first of Nikava in the Jumnagar State and the last two of Patan in the Baroda State Shrimali Soni Hindu inhabitants now temporarily residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay the executors according to the tenor of the will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Sd. H. H. WADIA.
The 3rd day of June 1914.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
2935 Petitioners Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

(RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT under the Mysore Government. The applicants should be thoroughly qualified Mechanical Engineers and should be able to design and erect Rolling stock, organise railway workshops, and be fully conversant with all branches of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments. Preference will be given to persons who have already some experience of Indian Railway work. The salary paid will be according to qualifications and will be limited to Rs. 800 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances which will be similar to those allowed to Executive Engineers under the Mysore Service Regulations, i.e., double first class fare by rail. Rs. 5 halting allowance and a mileage of 8 annas per mile under the conditions laid down in the Service Regulations. Leave rules will be in accordance with those laid down under the Mysore Service Regulations for temporary employes.

2. The appointment will, in the first instance, be for a period of 3 years terminable with three months' notice on either side. The successful applicant will be required to execute an agreement before joining the appointment.

3. Applications should furnish the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

(i) Full name.
(ii) Date and place of Birth.
(iii) Place of education.
(iv) Examinations passed, or degrees or other diplomas obtained.
(v) Lowest salary expected.
(vi) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries, etc., drawn, the period of employment in each case and reasons for termination of service.
(vii) Knowledge of Indian languages.
(viii) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made if necessary, for further particulars.

4. Applications should reach the Secretary for Railways, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, on or before the 31st July, 1914.

K. KRISHNAIENGAR,
Offg. Secretary for Railways,
Government of Mysore.
Bangalore, 1st June, 1914. 2868

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are being invited by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, for the supply of clothing for the Excise Department for a period of six years from the 1st August 1914.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay.

Tenders must reach the Commissioner at the Custom House by twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 11th July, 1914.

(Sd.) H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 13th June, 1914. 2924

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th June, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

5 drums spirit, cask vinegar, cotton piece-goods soap, ghee, advertising matter, wire nails, window glass, bolts and nuts, iron forgings, machinery, chemicals, sago, rice, wheat, muth, kegs paint, iron bars, hoop iron, fire bricks, planks and other various articles.

Also at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at Prince's Docks in R.B.C. Shed Warehouse:—

23 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 (S. T.), (in the morning), at the junction of Essajee Street and Bhendari Street, Mandvi, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following hemp salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Ramji Daveji.

A quantity of hemp damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE OF 202 BALES NANDED AND KHANDESH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, near Fort Press, on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following bales of cotton (belonging to Nandram Moolchand) and salved from the late fire of Pasta Gully, Colaba.

202 bales Nanded and Khandesh cotton damaged by fire and water.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 700 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON AND ALSO LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON OF THE LAST FIRE, OPPOSITE THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th June, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Mody Bunder, opposite to the Carnac Bridge—

About 700 bales of high class stapled cotton.

Also a very large quantity of loose cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the delivery to be taken on the next day.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 A, Wellesley House, Cooperage Road, opposite the Bandstand, specially made teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed room furniture, consisting of dining table and chairs, dinner waggon, drawing room cabinets, almirahs, cupboards, sideboards, sweet-toned cottage piano by Broadwood, single and double cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and low chairs, bookstands, hatstands, table and hanging lamps, glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.

At 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 arab horse, 14-2 hands.

The property of Robert Hill, Esq., of Indian Printer and Stationer.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1914.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 18th JUNE, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)

On THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, opposite the Rajabai Tower, by order of the concerned very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture (made to order from John Roberts' designs) comprising of mirror back sideboard, dining table, chairs, dinner waggons, meat safe, glass door cupboards, show cases, picture easels, marble top tables, teapoys, tiled teapoys, tapestry uphol-tered drawing room suites of sofas and chairs handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, screens, clothes baskets, double and single door almiras, cloth hanging presses, revolving book case easy chairs, hat stands, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, next to the Officers' Mess, on the sea side very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of sliding dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glassware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, by Reed and Barton and Elkington, hanging and table lamps, wall clocks, rich engravings upholstered hall suit of sofas and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large chiffoners, new designed four-fold drawing room screen, revolving top office table, office chairs, glass door book cases, almost new fireproof Austrian safe on stand 40 by 26, Jost fan, large ice box with refrigerator, Remington typewriter, light house timepiece with thermometer and barometer, under glass dome, sewing machine, new designed double bedstead, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, cdothes and hanging presses, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, easels, chest of drawers, large hand organ, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets, double cylinder 4-seated motor car in good order grey arab horse 14-3 going in harness and saddle, cooking utensils, valuable garden plants, etc., etc.

The property of Captain H. C. Hawtrey, R. E. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N. B.—Motor car and horse will be put up for sale at 5-30 p.m.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th June, 1914.

BENNETT & CO

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A RIGHT OF PUTTING UP A STALL FOR SELLING FRUITS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENETT &B Co., will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 9 a.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens' Office:—

A right of putting up a stall for selling fruits in the Victoria Gardens.

For details and conditions of sale of the above right apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 20th Instant, at 4-30 (S. T), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Arthur Bunder, opposite the Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,000 Full pressed Bales of Stapled Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1914.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by the side of Kemp & Co., Circle, Fort, handsome teak and blackwood furniture for household and office purposes such as:—

Dining tables, meat safes, marble top tables, office tables, writing desks, ladies tables, arm and armless chairs, fancy tile-top teapoys, round tables, wardrobes, single and double door almiras, chest of drawers, hatstands, umbrella stands, single and double iron cots, tapestry and leather lined sofas, leather bags of very elegant make, phonographs, records, etc., etc.

D'LAL & CO.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY
PALACE OF VARIETIES
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
The greatest act in Bombay
THE
ROMANO BROS.
A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION
TWO GREAT ATHLETES.
FRIDAY'S AUDIENCE
ASTOUNDED.
THE TALK OF BOMBAY
SUNDAY
GET A HUSTLE ON AND
SEE THEM.

MISS MARIE QUINTRELL
Charming Operatic Singer.
LILY PACY
London's Little Girl
She can dance some.
The liveliest girl on the stage.
POPULAR PRICES.

FRIDAY Next June 19th.
SHE
JOSEPHINE DAVIES
Daintiest of Dainty Americans
THE
IDOL OF MILLIONS OF
THEATRE-GOERS.
THE DELIGHT OF FIVE CONTINENTS
PETITE-DAINTY-CHARMING
Assisted by
MR. BILLIE GELLER
At the Piano.
Come and See Her
Wonderful Dresses
BY
REDFERN PARIS.
SHE IS GREAT.

5 THE MERRY YOUNGSTERS 5
The great Juvenile Combination
Touring
THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK
NEWS BOYS.
"Oh! how I hate that fellow.
Friday Next
GAIETY THEATRE.

EXCELSIOR.
Gen. Manager Mr. James McGrah
Every Evening at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY
IN
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"
Supported by a full West-End Cast.
A HIGH CLASS ATTRACTION
On Friday & Saturday June 19th & 20th,
Two complimentary performances to
Mr. EDWARD PLATT
In addition to the full programme and a contingent of local Artistes.
BARONESS de GRODECKA
Has kindly consented to contribute selections from her Vocal and Terpsichorean Repertoire.
PROGRAMME CHANGED EACH NIGHT.
Plan at Rose & Co., Soundy & Co., and Taj Mahal Hotel.
Prices:—Box Rs. 50 & 25 & 10.
Sofa Rs. 15. Stall Rs. 5 & 3.
Dress Circle, Rs. 5 & 3.
Pit Stalls, Rs. 2 & 1.
Gallery, As. 8.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411

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A QUEEN'S LOVE.

HISTORICAL DRAMA—IN 2 PARTS.

Rapid Action and Clean Sensationalism right through. A Gem of brilliant Photography.

HEART-RENDING PATHOS. POWERFUL ACTING.

A Page from the History of one of the smaller storm-wrecked principalities of Europe, in which a military insurrection, its partial success and ultimate suppression, are pictured in magnificent stagings.

IF YOU WANT AN "ALL-ROUND" PROGRAMME, COME TO US.

3 Shows nightly-7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { **Prize Show-5-30 to 6-45.** **Extra Show-11-15 to 12-30**

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STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is 7° to 14° F. in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana but damper in upper Sind. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0.19" of rain, Surat 1.07" and Indore 0.17". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Akola records 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.50", Mormugao 6.30" and Karwar 3.83". Skies are heavily clouded in south Konkan and lightly to moderately clouded in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.19", Ahmednagar 0.12", Poona 0.35" and Aurangabad 0.10". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, and in south Gujarat and the north Bombay Deccan and local in Central India West, Berar and north Hyderabad. The falls between Mormugao and Mangalore have been heavy. A few showers have occurred also in Kathiawar. The disturbance in the east Arabian sea has moved slightly northwards and is today better defined; its centre appears to be about 300 miles to the west of Ratnagiri. It may continue to move further northward.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general rain in the adjacent parts of Gujarat and some showers in Kathiawar and the north Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on MONDAY the 15th of June 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall in Mundays. S. A. M.	Rainfall Part 24 hour.	Rainfall Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	94.5	84.0	86	..	..	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	116.3	87.2	37	..	0.06	—0.12
Rawalpind	112.6	77.5	40	..	0.00	—0.56
Lahore	115.9	82.2	32	..	0.45	0.15
Sirsa	115.6	85.1	16	..	0.08	..
Ambala	109.9	84.1	40	..	2.17	1.57
Delhi	118.0	93.8	23	..	0.31	—0.34
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	113.2	90.1	44	..	2.33	1.88
Mainpuri	115.5	84.4	34	..	0.98	0.61
Jhansi	111.4	91.6	24	..	0.55	—0.21
Cawnpore	112.4	85.1	25	..	0.55	—0.33
Allahabad	113.9	88.2	30	..	0.33	—0.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	119.3	85.8	60	..	1.19	1.17
Karachi	92.6	81.4	74	..	0.00	—0.14
Ajmer	105.8	89.1	54	..	3.09	2.60
Jaipore	111.2	87.4	33	..	1.90	1.41
Kotah	109.6	92.6	31	..	1.71	0.84
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.8	81.8	64	..	0.00	—0.44
Dwarka	91.4	83.7	76	..	0.03	—0.57
Veraval	87.1	82.3	78	..	0.32	—0.70
Rajkot	101.7	75.8	77	0.19	1.78	0.97
Bhavnagar Part	101.0	80.6	67	..	0.80	—0.36
Surat	96.7	74.7	85	1.07	2.70	1.34
Ahmedabad	106.6	79.7	83	0.07	0.57	—0.44
Dessa	107.1	83.2	60	..	1.46	1.29
Neemuch	102.3	82.0	65	..	1.29	0.64
Indore	101.4	73.1	77	0.17	2.43	0.22
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.9	88.5	45	..	0.63	—0.66
Saugor	105.8	85.9	38	..	0.39	—0.47
Hoshangabad	104.3	83.2	52	..	0.89	—0.73
Khandwa	96.6	80.7	70	..	2.57	—0.74
Akola	102.9	77.5	65	0.14	1.57	—0.47
Amraoti	103.4	80.7	58	..	1.43	—1.28
Nagpur	101.5	80.9	55	..	2.54	—0.75
Chanda	100.3	83.0	60	..	1.20	—1.44
Raipur	101.1	83.6	57	..	0.67	—1.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.1	81.2	81	0.04	1.86	—4.66
Ratnagiri	88.5	77.7	88	0.50	5.43	—9.30
Mormugao	86.2	75.1	98	6.30	11.61	—3.68
Karwar	81.3	76.0	95	3.83	9.88	—0.71
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.8	75.5	82	0.19	1.66	—0.88
Ahmednagar	89.0	69.9	81	0.12	2.12	—1.13
Poona	93.6	72.5	84	0.35	2.95	0.66
Sholapur	94.8	73.7	72	..	1.98	—0.89
Bijapur	92.4	71.1	73	..	0.71	—1.75
Belgaum	87.2	68.3	81	0.05	0.25	—2.72
Aurangabad	93.4	74.3	74	0.10	2.89	0.38
Nizamabad (Indur).	98.8	79.8	57	..	1.22	—0.54
Hyderabad	91.6	75.2	74	..	1.56	—0.77
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.6	71.1	95	3.00	12.01	—7.98
Calicut	83.9	72.6	94	1.17	11.98	—6.14
Cochin	80.5	72.9	84	1.38	10.40	—4.19
Colombo	85.2	75.7	79	0.41	5.71	0.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.2	82.2	82	..	0.71	—1.65
Bellary	95.8	76.3	61	..	0.40	—0.81
Cuddapha	94.9	77.6	57	..	4.38	2.83
Madras	94.9	79.3	52	..	0.40	—0.63
Bangalore	86.3	67.1	70	..	1.05	—0.94
Coimbatore	91.1	71.6	56	0.10	0.38	—0.44
Trichinopoly	94.6	77.4	65	..	0.59	—0.21
Negapatam	94.9	78.5	62	..	0.54	—0.04

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th June

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches.	29.600
Temperature of Air	..degrees	85.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	80.4
Dew Point	..	78.0
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.824
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		6.0
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	91.1
Minimum do do	..	77.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E,ENE,E,WSW,W,E
Movement of Wind do	..	miles 127
Fall of Rain	..	..inches. 0.07
Total fall during month	..	.. 1.86
Do. do. year	..	.. 2.01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th June	..	0.00

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill
	June	h m	ft.	June	h m	ft in
M	15	m 4 18	24 1	15	m 9 51	19 10
		4 32 a	25 11		11 28 a	19 1
Tu	16	m 5 23	23 10	16	m 10 34	20 8
		5 14 a	25 4			
W	17	m 6 33	23 11	17	m 0 19	18 11
		6 0 a	24 11		0 9 a	21 3
Th	18	m 7 45	24 1	18	m 1 8	18 7
		6 51 s	24 9		1 19 a	21 5
F	19	m 8 48	25 0	19	m 1 52	18 1
		7 46 a	24 8		2 21 a	21 4
S	20	m 9 39	25 9	20	m 2 34	17 7
		8 44 a	24 9		3 17 a	21 1
S	21	m 10 23	26 7	21	m 3 15	17 0
		9 39 a	24 11		4 8 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 15	(Monday)	Sunrise 6h.	1m.	Sunset 7h.	17m.
„ 16	(Tuesday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h.	17m.
„ 17	(Wednesday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h.	17m
„ 18	(Thursday)	„ 6h.	1m.	„ 7h.	18m
„ 19	(Friday)	„ 6h.	2m.	„ 7h.	18m.
„ 20	(Saturday)	„ 6h.	2m.	„ 7h.	18m.
„ 21	(Sunday)	„ 6h.	2m.	„ 7h.	19m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter June 15th, 7h, 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th, 8-4h, a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m. First Quarter, July 1st 0h, 54-5m. a.m. Perigee, 3rd, 12h, p.m.; Full Moon 7th, 7h, 29-8m.

BOMBAY ROADS.

EXPERIMENT TO PREVENT CONSTANT REPAIRS.

In Bombay the road-mender is always with us, and "roads up" is a condition that we have almost come to regard as normal. The reason for this is said to be that many of the important roads in the City have not yet been provided with a proper bottoming, the result being that they cannot withstand the heavy traffic passing over them and wear out very quickly. In the following letter, the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation recommends an experiment with a view to preventing the necessity for constant repairs:—

In continuation of my letter dated the 21st April 1914, I have the honour to forward for the information of the Corporation a copy of report dated the 23rd idem from the Executive Engineer with which he forwards a list of roads in the city which it is in his opinion advisable to re-construct with a concrete bottoming covered with bituminous macadam. The list is by no means exhaustive and the traffic on some of the roads included in it is not in my opinion such as to necessitate total reconstruction. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of treating these roads in the manner suggested at Rs. 28,87,576 and it should be noted that this sum is in addition to the estimate of Rs. 6,17,950 for treating the route from Wellington Fountain to Wari Bunder Road which is that followed by most of the dock traffic in a similar way. The total cost involved may therefore be held to be about 35 lakhs.

It was my intention on receipt of these estimates to suggest the adoption of a regularised programme of construction with a yearly grant for the purpose but on further consideration I am of opinion that the amount involved is so considerable that it would be rash to enter upon such a programme until it has been clearly demonstrated that the form of construction proposed—a nine inch concrete bed covered by a surface of bituminous macadam—is that most suitable for the purpose. To verify the entire suitability of the method suggested it is necessary to lay down an experimental stretch of road and watch carefully how it stands, both during the rains and during one fair season, the heavy traffic to which it will be subjected. I therefore propose that the section of Frere Road between Carnac Bridge and Musjid Brige should be re-constructed as soon as possible in the manner indicated and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the grant of Rs. 63,750 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. It does not appear advisable for the present to lay 16 feet strips of wood pavement along this stretch of road, as suggested by the Executive Engineer, as I am not satisfied that there is any likelihood of that formation proving satisfactory in the local conditions that will obtain."

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The report of the Executive Engineer is as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that there are several important roads in the City which though much used by fast going and heavy traffic have not yet been provided with a proper bottoming with the result that they were out very soon and cannot withstand the traffic passing over them. The effect of this will become more appreciable as heavy motor traffic increases. The repairs to such roads are constant and heavy entailing much inconvenience and expense. The most saisfactory mode of treatment will in my opinion be to lay a substantial concrete foundation and finish the surface with bituminous macadam. Although the first cost will no doubt be considerable, it will be found the cheaper course in the long run. The heavy repairs will be avoided and the inconvenience caused to the traffic when the roads are opened for repairs will be greatly minimized. I consider that the roads shown in the accompanying list should be taken in the order of importance. The total cost of the above treatment will amount to about Rs. 28,87,576 and this sum should be spread over for a period of at least six years. The first instalment of the work should be taken in hand as soon as possible. As there is no money available for this, I am of opinion that the cost of the same should be met from Surplus Cash Balance. In addition to the streets shown in the list submitted there are several others which require to be similarly dealt with but as they are at present narrow and irregular in width their treatment may be postponed until they are more fully widened. Similarly other streets where traffic is not heavy at present may be recommended for partial treatment as heavy and fast going traffic is developed therein. The advent of trackless trollies or motor omnibuses would necessitate the strengthening of roads along such routes."

LIST OF ROADS.

List of roads to be treated with Bituminous Macadam.

A Ward.—Waudby Road, Colaba Causeway, Hornby Road, Esplanade Road, Queen's Road, Fort Street, Carnac Road, Bazar Gate Street.

B Ward.—Babula Tank Road, Wari Bunder Road, Musjid Bunder Road.

C Ward.—Queen's Road, Kika Street.

D Ward.—Queen's Road.

E Ward.—Clare Road, DeLisle Road between Haines Road and Arthur Road. Arthur Road.

G Ward.—DeLisle Road between Arthur Road and Elphinstone Road.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 15th June was 29.796 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make is comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

HIGHER MORTALITY IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The Government Resolution on the destruction of life by wild animals and venomous snakes and the measures taken for their extermination in the Bombay Presidency during 1913, is as follows:—

The total mortality amongst human beings reported as due to wild animals was 20 during the year, as against a total of 29 for the previous year; the mortality caused by snake-bite rose from 1,140 to 1,406. The total human mortality from wild animals and snakes thus shows a net increase of 257 over the preceding year's figures.

The question, referred to in Government Resolution No. 4750, dated the 26th June, 1913, of reviving the practice of granting rewards for the destruction of snakes in the Ratnagiri District, where the mortality from snake-bite is alarmingly high, is still under consideration.

The total number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes decreased from 10,322 to 9,898, whilst the number of wild animals and snakes destroyed during the year rose from 3,027 to 3,471 and from 27,038 to 27,336, respectively. The aggregate amount of rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes rose from Rs. 4,914 to Rs. 5,157.

A matter which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, calls for special attention in connexion with the depredations of wild animals is the heavy loss of cattle which is being sustained owing to wolves in the Thar and Parkar and parts of the Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. In 1903, the total mortality due to this cause was nearly 2,500, but since then there has been a steady increase, and both in 1911 and 1912 the figures reported exceeded 6,000, while this year the mortality is not far short of this high figure. The rewards which are offered seem to afford little or no inducement for the extermination of the wolves, for the amount paid during the past ten years averages only Rs. 65 a year, which, at the rate of Rs. 4 per head, represents 16 animals destroyed annually. The Commissioner in Sind should be requested to consider and report whether any special measures can be undertaken for the purpose of effecting some reduction in the increasingly heavy losses which are being inflicted on cattle-owners in the tract affected.

The Brunton lancet was made use of in 43 cases. In the Northern Division 24 cases were treated, of which 23 recovered. In none of these cases were the snakes identified as venomous. All the eight cases treated in the Central Division recovered, but the snakes were identified as venomous in two cases only. In the Southern Division out of eleven cases treated only three recovered, but in none of these were the snakes identified as venomous. The lancet was not used at all in Sind. The net result for the whole Presidency is that only two cases of treatment followed by recovery are reported in which there is evidence that the snake-bite was poisonous.

MICROSCOPIC ENGRAVING.

Perhaps the greatest feat of microscopic engraving was accomplished by a Jewish farmer in Alberta, who prepared an address of welcome to the Duke of Connaught. The address was inscribed in Hebrew on a grain of wheat and contained no fewer than 300 letters. So fine was the lettering that a microscope was necessary to read the inscription with any ease.

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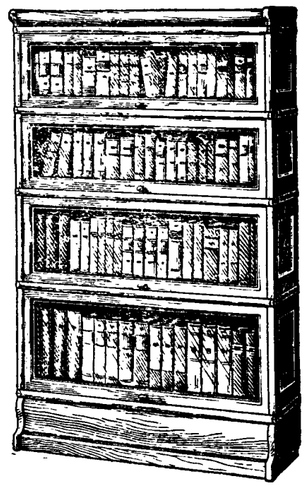

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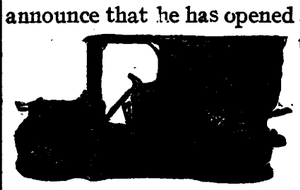

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ARRIVALS.

14th S.S. Daiboku Maru	Taima	Singapore	May 30
S.S. Framington Court	Issacs	Barry	May 16
S.S. Queen Elizabeth	Munro	Birkenhead	May 17
S.S. Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh	June 6
15th S.S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta	June 2
S.S. City of Manchester	Grey	Glasgow	May 14

DEPARTURES.

June 15th

S.S. Knight Bechelor	Kendall	Karachi
S.S. Murani	Lewis	Massawa etc.

June 15th

The following vessel obtained her ort clearance yesterday.

S. S. Clan Maclean	Williamson	Tuticorin

The following vessels began to load on Saturday—

Steamer	Bankura	for	Persian Gulf
Do.	Kasara	for	Do.
Do.	Clan Forbes	for	Liverpool etc.

S. S. Murani:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain E. R. Leevis, sailed yesterday for Massowa etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Knight Bachelor:—The steamer Knight Bachelor, 4,639 tons, Captain J. Kendall sailed yesterday for Karachi, with bellast.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,452 tons, Captain A. Williamson, will sail to-day for Tuticorin, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Gablonz:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Gablonz from Trieste, left Aden on the 15th instant a.m. and is due here on 20th instant, at 6-0 a.m.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain W. Grey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she had left on May 14, with a general cargo and three passengers.

S.S. Daihoku Maru:—The steamer Daihoku Maru, 2685 tons, Captain R. Taima arrived in harbour, on Sunday from Singapore, which port she had left on May 30, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S.—Framington Court.—The steamer Framington Court, 2,591 tons, Captain D. A. Issacs, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Barrey, which port she had left on May 16, with a general cargo and one passenger.

S. S. Queen Elizabeth:—The steamer Queen Elizabeth, 2,742 tons, Captain H. C. Munro, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Birkenhead, which port she had left on May 17, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, which port she had left on June 6, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,407 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on June 2, with a cargo of coal.

P. DOCK.
Monday, June 15th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Rommodore	Muhlbauer	A. S. & Co
B Visigoth	Kuhs	T. M. & Co
D & E Kandelfels	Oltker	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
F Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
H Dalhoka	Marx / Tamar	
K Shirala	Morrison	M. M. & Co
M Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
N Craigma	Edwards	W & A Z & Co
O Eugine Grosos	Dwagar	M. M & Co
P Neidsnfels	Hoeles	W. & A. G. & Co

V DOCK.

1 Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
4 Kasara	Gullver	M. M. & Co
5 Sutherland	Longstaff	W. & A. G. &Co
6 Queen	Elizabeth / Munro	
7 Crosafels	Scoonsider	W & A. G. & Co
8 Jinsen Maru	Terad	N. Y. K.
10 & 11 Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Toro	Montgomery	J. F. & Co
14 Lhasa	Marley	M. M. & Co
15 Subardar	Cresb In	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1. China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
2 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Umala	Le Brop	M. M. & Co
4 Aragon	Caldwall	P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Iran	Peabody	E. N. & Co
8 Surat	Bishop	M. M. & Co
10 Nubia	McDougall	E. N. & Co
11 Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Socstri
13 Ulysses	Watson	T. M. & Co
14 Corinth	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17 Rathmoy	Cusack	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankined	W. & A. G. & Co
Barala	Mande	M. M. & Co.
Clan Forbes	Pagan	W. & A. Z. & Co
Crosby	Nutta	
City of Manchester	Grey	
Framington	Court / Issacs	
Hilos	Kurdsen	F. F. C. & Co
Ironus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kela	King	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curle	
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	
Palwan	Graas	Arab Steamer
Quilon	Foss	M. M. & Co
Quedo	Atton	M. M. & Co
Reichenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
Thoreon	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Vosges	Cadlon	T. M & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

OLYMPIA (s) 276 bales, wool M. Oomer and Co.; 55 cwts. myrabolams, Pulee and Co.; 61 bales wool, N. Oomanand; 139 bales wool, M. Balia; 1,118 cwts. linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 70 bales wool. David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

OLYMPIA. (s) 16 bales cotton yarns, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

OLYMPIA (s) 6,000 cwts. castorseed, 2,001 cwts.,gingellyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,140 cwts. gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

OLYMPIA (s) 16 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

OLYMPIA (s) 7 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 350 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 47 bales hemps, M. Sakarchand; 5,000 cwts. castorseed, K. Devechand and co.; 105 cwts. maize, M. Jaferbhoy; 301 cwts dry ginger, 11 cwts. bees wax, E. Sooltanally.

FOR HAVRE.

ENJENE-GROSOS (s) 827 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

ENJENE-GROSOS (s) 312 cwts. turmeric bulbs, M. Jaferbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

CROSTAFELS (s) 499 cwts. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton fly, K. Vishram.

KANDALFETS (s) 55 bales cotton, M. Amersey; 8 numbers empty iron barrels, King King and Co.; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHINKOA (s) 1,514 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 165 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

IRAN (s) 226 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

JINSEN MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1 cwt. castorseed, Besho and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

ASSOYE (s) 35 cwts. googar, G. H. Jaffer bhoy; 29 cwts. buffalo pickers, S. Dossabhoy and Co.; 190 cwts. gum olibamum, 8 cwts. aloes, P. Jethabhoy; 25 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Rappenfels, from New York, Agents—W. and A. Graham and Co., 25 bales old newspapers; 700 barrels and 2,042 case lubricating oil; 300 cases wax; 6 cases paper; 171 bundles and 1 box tiles.

S. S. China from London, Agens—P. & O. S. N. Co., 3 cases sulphuric acid; 135 drums sulphet of sodium; 9 cases clocks and watches; 6 cases cigars; 5 cases cigaretts; 5,625 casks cement; 5 cases saffron; 10 casks and 32 cases and 148 packages aniline colours; 1 package and 3 cases hides; 1 package and 18 cases and 24 casks ivory; 150 packages beer; 1 case gin; 1 case whisky; 10 cases spirits; 2 casks and 809 cases brandy; 3 cases liquor 60 cases vermouth; 3 casks, 5 packages, 3 hogsheads and 329 cases wines; 1 case tobacco 2 cases locks 200 bundles copper, 300 bundles yellow metal sheets; 12 rolls lead sheets; 421 drums oil; 201 casks, 19 drums, 2,216 kegs, 298 cases, and 459 packages paints and colours; 46 cases, 401 bales, 22 packages paper; 6 bales printing paper; 7 cases perfurmery; 404 cases, and 145 packages provisions; 450 packages condensed milk; 100 bags, and 1 case seeds; 5 cases soap; 106 cases confectionery; 46 casks tallow; 28 cases cotton goods; 1 case linen goods; 8 cases silk goods; 21 cases silk and cotton goods; 7 cases woollen goods 25 bales, and 3 bundles canvas; 1 truss umbrellas; 47 boxes bar gold; 2 boxes gold coin; 3,754 bars silver; 2 boxes specie.

S. S. Toro from Hull, Agents—James Finlay & Co., 1,460 bales paper; 1 case, and 1 keg paint.

S. S. Crassby from Calcutta Agents—Turner Morrison & Co., 5,913 tons coal; 1 box colour; 60 drums paint.

S. S. Bankura from Busreh) Agents—M. M. and Co., 1 jotta, 601 boxes, and 204 bags grapes; 2 bags pistas; 121 bags raisins; 4 bags gum; 11 jottas assafotida; 4 cases almonds; 42 bags almonds; 42 bags almond kernels; 91 bundles skins; 8 bags copper; 86 bundles fish; 1,361 bags serdines; 78 bundles reeds; 1 box mother of pearl shells; 17 bundles, and 10 bags attaree; 38 bags c. seed; 88 bundles wool; 55 bundles wool; 55 bundles, and 1 tin specie.

S. S. Kasara from Busreh, Agents—M. M. & Co., 230 skins, and 588 baskets dates; 200 bags rice; 1 box, and 1 bundle gold coin; 1 bundle specie.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay June 15th

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil,

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 17 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues firm and there has been rather more enquiry for bank remittance, but few bills are offering.

We quote:—

	s	d
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 31-32
D.D. mail	1	4
T.T. forward, 15th August	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1-16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 3-16
„ „ forward, 15th July	1	4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 11-32
Francs 3m-s ready		170
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		140
„ Shanghai		188½
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

On Saturday bar silver in London was 3/16 down for ready at 26 1/6 and 1/8 down for forward at 26 3/16. The local market opened quiet and easier after the settlement, and there has been only a small business passing to-day.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	7	0
1st Settlement	75	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 12th June 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	27	29.839
B. B. & C. I. Railway	29	35,331

GOVERNMENT PAPER

The paper market stood steady to-day and in the morning, a few transactions were reported at Rs. 95-11-6, but later on the rates improved and the market closed at Rs. 95-11 (buyers) for the 30th June delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bond changed hands at Rs. 102-10.

SHARES

The cotton mill share market presented a brisk appearance to-day and a rise was noticed in several shares.

David improved to Rs. 503¾ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 447½.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,037½ but at the close advanced to Rs. 1,052½ for July.

Standard improved to Rs. 1,045. Swadeshi stood steady at Rs. 1,450 and Centrals at Rs. 1,857 1/2. Kohinoors were firm at Rs. 745. Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 235/8. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 83 and deferred at Rs. 150.

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 972 1/2.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 595.

A big lot of Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 159.

Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 19.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 77 (with a right over the New Issue).

Port Canning were placed at Rs. 865.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co. Liverpool:—"Market affected unfavourably by Continential selling." (New York):—Small market, a little long liquidation. Prospects are for good weather."

Gruning:—"Favourable weather predicted There is less confidence in higher prices."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Old crop, in consequence of strong statistical position think it very dangerous to be short, but new crop at about 6 3/4 is high, although we look forward to better prices later on if crop does not recuperate at present. Crop accounts are improving and think damage somewhat exaggerated. Trade prospects are discouraging. Would advise selling the market up new crop cotton."

Charles Stewart:—"Market will be affected unfavourably by unfavourable financial condition, and unfavourable political outlook. We think it a good time to sell."

Charles Williams:—"Crop accounts are decidedly more favourable in Texas. Showers are reported in Atlantic States."

On Saturday the American markets closed easier, and Liverpool also had an easier tone. Weather reports are more favourable. Private cables are more or less bearish, but the market will be governed chiefly by the weather from day to day.

The local market opened easier for contracts, fine Khamgaon Akola July being quoted Rs. 243 and good Broach March Rs. 292. There has been some inquiry for contracts both in old and new crop during the day, the bazaar being the chief buyers. Prices have improved and at the close the market is steady at our quotations as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices are well maintained.

The following extracts are from the "Manchester Guardian" received by the mail, and are from their New York correspondent under date 15th May:—

"As weather conditions are the chief things that move values in the local cotton market, a more two-sided state of affairs exists, and there is little disposition on either side to make new commitments of any size. Until the season is more advanced and some dennite information is obtained as to the actual state of the crop, there are few in the trade who expect any radical change in values. There exists, however, an undercurrent of bullishness, with the market very sensitive to adverse crop reports, and in most conservative quarters the opinion prevails that unless there is a prolonged period of favourable weather over the western belt, where the situation is said to be approaching a serious state, higher prices are inevitable. Many in the trade claim that the continued wet weather in the south-west foreshadows poor cultivation, and will in the end mean that the plant will be unable to withstand the high temperatures during the middle of the summer. Even during the last week, when the weather west of the Mississipi river was favourable, the new crop options held steady. This was explained by the fact that the world's spinners are ready to to purchase the new crop around 11½ cents for a big consumption as long as the uncertainties of the growing season are ahead. The necesssity for a large supply of cotton during the coming season has inspired a moderate trade investment for the new crop options.

BULL MANIPULATION POSSIBLE.

Interest in the old crop deliveries is steadily diminishing, although there are many who feel that these options are still open to bullish manipulation. In face of this, and despite talk that a large amount of the local stock will be shipped out of New York by southern spinners, the old crop options have at times shown a rather easier tendency of late. Judging from the gossip around the ring, no engagements have been made for freightroom, which throws doubt upon the assertions that the local stock will be shipped out. It is also the most general opinion that the cotton taken up on the first May notice-day has been retendered and is already back into the hands of the large spot interests who were the original tenderers. In fact, the leading spot interests are again said to be in complete control of the local stock, or at any rate the balance will be in their hands before the month is out. Some of the local spot people are predicting that the stock here will aggregate 100,000 to 125,000 bales before the end of the old crop year, despite the fact that it is said there will be virtually no carry-over into next season. With only three exceptions the certificated stock in New York at the close of the season, during the last ten years has been under these figures. Cotton of late has been steadily arriving here, coming from both the South and Northern and New England mills. It was well demonstrated late in the past week how the old crop options, especially May, were under the complete control of the bulls, when shorts were scared by the very bullish census report of the consumption in April. On only a few covering orders May advanced over $1.50 a bale.

THE WEATHER AND THE NEW CROP.

Weather conditions during the past week improved considerably, especially in the South-western part of the belt. With the exception of the latter part of the week, when more rain was reported in parts of Texas and temperatures were unseasonably low, the conditions have been favourable. Elsewhere in the belt ideal conditions continue and the crop outlook is steadily improving. Crop reports from the south-west, however, continue to be decidedly unfavourable. It is apparent that the start there will be late, and that a long spell of dry, warm weather is necessary for that section of the belt to produce a crop of any size. The ground in that locality is reported to be too wet for planting, and it will be some time before these operations can be resumed, many sections are still flooded, and complaints of weeds and grass are being received daily. It is estimated that the condition in Texas is now hardly better than 50 per cent. of an average. Seed is said to be scarce, and selling at high prices, and it is feared that there will be a decrease in the acreage as a result. Half the crop in the State is reported to be up, and in only a few places are the stands good. Conditions in Oklahoma and Arkansas are equally backward, owing to the wet, late spring, and the crop is making very poor progress. In the Central States the start as a whole is favourable, stands are good, and chopping out is progressing. It is expected that there will be a moderate increase in the acreage. The Eastern States have of late benefited by favourable showers, but more rain needed. Crop conditions in Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas are much better than elsewhere in the belt. A leading crop authority stated that cotton in Central and Western Alabama and South and Central Georgia had a perfect start. Stands were good and much cotton was chopped out. Apart from the fact that rain is needed in the Eastern sections of the Carolinas, the crop in these States is doing well, and the prospects are much better than at this time last year. Some damage has been occasioned in the Eastern States by hail storms."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			223	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals			234	„
Do.			219	June
Do.			216	July
M.G. Kandeish			229 219	June
Do.			231 221	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum			266	Jan. 1915
Do.			248	June
Do.			245	July
M.G. Broach			295	March 1915
Do.			290	June
Do.			293	July
M.G. Muttia			219 206	June
Do.			222 200	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			275	June-July
M.G. Westerns			271	„
H.G. Westerns			286	„
M.G. Compta			292	„
M G. Miraj			297	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone .. .. Dull.

Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price
J.J.	7.29 plus 1
J.A.	7.29 „ 1
A.S.	7.15 „ 1
S.O.	6.90 „ 1
O.N.	6.81 „ 1
N.D.	6.73 „ 1
D.J.	6.72 „ 1
J.F.	6.71 „ 1
F.M.	6.72 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	14	0	R T
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	11	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	9	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	8	2	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0	B T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White	55	8	0
Black Kutni	45	8	0
Yellow Hingnghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	6	0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p	
Ready	10	15	0	B T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p	
Madras ready	34	0	0	
Forward	7	6	0	R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a.	p.
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	14 391 Bales.
Wheat	3,900 Ctls
Linseed	7,161 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	658 „
Gingellyseed	180 „
Poppyseed	587 „
Groundnuts	789 „
Castorseed	2,497 „
Rice	1,195 „
Myrabolams	3 432 „
Cottonseed	10,291 „
Mowraseed	651 „
Gram	1,093 „
Jowar	4,259 „
Wheat	Nil. „
Barley	43 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

In the Calcutta share market to-day, both coal and jute were subject to enquiry with prices well maintained. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bengal Giridih 14½; Imperial 8 1½; Ondal 3½; Raneegung 21 3/8.

Jute,—Alliance (ord.) 127½ Barnagore (ord.) 62; Belvedere (pref.) 106; Budge Budge (ord.) 254.

Cotton,—Bowreah (B. pref.) 80½; Durhar (ord.) 17.

Tea,—New Samanbagh (ord) 141.

Railway,—Hoshearpur-Doab 7 (prem.)

Debentures,—Dunbar (cotton) Mills 76.

FISH DRYING AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

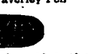
SIR,—It is admitted on all hands, I suppose, that when doctors disagree the patient dies. So I expect that the academical discussion about dried fish, which has exercised the minds of one-half of the present number of medical men on the Bandra Municipal Board, will end in smoke (might I suggest *smoked* fish, which would be a decided improvement on dried fish with none of its offending odours in the shrinking process?). While the discussion is in progress, do the doctors and their colleagues on the Board know that the public roads are breaking with ripplets of mirth at various points and chasms at others, all in wonderment that so much valuable time and attention should be bestowed on a process which is apparently regarded as harmless all the world over, when so important a matter as road-repairing is woefully neglected-even the one main road, from St. Andrew's Church to the Railway Station thus causing outrageous damage to rubber tyres of every kind of conveyance. Is it not time, that this important branch of municipal administration received adequate attention? Or are we to wait till half a dozen Engineers come on the Board to take the task in hand and make up for past remiss?

Bandra, June 15th.

BUMPS.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a Boon and a Blessing to Men
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen"



Over 50 years' pen point experience is put into the making of Waverley Nibs. Their smoothness of point and durability in constant use make them world favourites. **Beware of Imitations**

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macnivan & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

THE MONSOON.

ROUGH SEAS IN BOMBAY.

The features of yesterday's weather in Bombay were the high wind which sprang up in the early evening, and the non-arrival of the rain which had been threatening since Sunday afternoon.

All Sunday evening a storm was anticipated but it blew over without giving any rain and yesterday morning was bright and hot. In the afternoon clouds began to form but the high wind seems to have kept the rain away.

The sea became fairly rough as the day proceeded, and was more like a monsoon sea than any we have witnessed thus far this year. Many unwary pedestrians on the Apollo Bunder got a drenching from the clouds of spray which were flung over the walls.

Saturday's storm gave 1-41 inches of rain exactly an inch more than had hitherto fallen since the beginning of the month. There were one or two very slight showers during Sunday night, and these gave 0-04, bringing the total this month to 1.86. The average rainfall from June 1st to 15th is 6.52, so that it is now 4.66 in defect.

Two messages were received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla. The first message said:—

Disturbance practically unchanged in character and position.

A few hours later, a further telegram stated:—

Disturbance more marked to-day and slowly moving northwards, probably three hundred miles west of Bombay.

Captain T. L. Christiansen, of the s.s. Ocean, which arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, reported having encountered strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and squally weather on the west coast.

WATER SUPPLY OF AHMEDABAD.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas to draw the attention of the Government to the almost scandalous state of the city's water supply.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

That the citizens of Ahmedabad in a public meeting assembled, beg respectfully to draw the attention of Government and of the Committee of Management of the local municipality to the keen and wide-spread dissatisfaction prevalent amongst the citizens at the acute and serious deficiency in the supply of drinking-water particularly during the current hot season; and they beg to express deep regret at the lack of due promptness and supervision on the part of the Committee and officers concerned, in not taking timely steps to remedy and avert the present difficulty which occurs more or less every hot season and could therefore have been easily foreseen.

That this meeting reiterates its firm conviction based upon facts and figures embodied in its representation to the Government of Bombay dated the 18th of August 1912, and which conviction has been amply borne out by the experience of two successive years, that the necessary outlay on the maintenance and improvement of the water-workers could be easily met from current municipal revenues; and the meeting is of opinion that the levying of the enhanced water-tax—double the former rate,—especially under circumstances when the Municipality is not able to supply as much water as it did under the old rates and at a time when the extension of drainage works is hardly advisable in the face of a serious deficiency of water-supply is not only unnecessary but highly unreasonable, and oppressive.

The meeting therefore earnestly prays that the Government will be pleased to advise the Committee of Management to suspend the levying of the enhanced amount of the water-tax.

AN OVER-CROWDED BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to publish the following lines in the columns of your widely-read paper and thus give expression to along felt grievance experienced by the public of Bombay and especially those that stop near the Grant Road Station and make use of the train service as their chief means of locomotion.

Within the Grant Road Station there is a narrow bridge for passengers to go from one platform to another or rather from one side of the station to another, and invariably especially in the evenings it is crowded with passengers and all sorts and conditions of people and even beggars exercising their vocation.

At times, especially when the down and up trains arrive at or near the same time the bridge is so over-crowded that it looks impossible how one set of the crowd could get down and the other set get up the bridge without causing injuiry to the person, especially when everyone is anxious to finish his journey as quickly as he can. The bridge is hardly 5ft. wide, the traffic at Grant Road is enormous, and it is suffocating and no one can imagine the inconvenience and hardship caused to passengers unless one goes and witnesses the same some evening.

It has been a surprise to me that this state of affairs has continued for years together without a single voice being raised against it and I hope that the authorities concerned will take the matter in hand and remedy the grievance without any delay.

One is tempted to compare this state of affairs with the convenience afforded to passengers at Bandra in this respect. There the passengers are provided with two bridges one for the Third Class passengers and one for the First and Second Class passengers and we do not know why the inhabitants of Bandra should be more favoured in this respect.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. DALAL.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

WALLACE.—May 27th, at Jamalpur, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wallace, E. I. Ry., Japla, a daughter.
FRIL.—June 15th, at Bandra, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Fril, a daughter.

DEATH.

ANTRAM.—June 12th, at New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Sandy Antram, Foreman, Bombay, Telephone Co., Ld., of heart failure.
COLE.—May 27th, at the Presidency General Mospital, Calcutta, Bertram Charles, driver, N. W. Ry., age 32.
SCHMIDT.—May 27th, at the Medical College Hospital, John Christopher Bennet Schmidt, Merchant, aged 53 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation 3-40.
WEDNESDAY, June 17.
Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
FRIDAY, June 12.
Zarthostno Diso: Bank Holiday.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.
June 16.

401. Musketry.—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Wednesday 17th inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Thursday 18th inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 19th inst.—Spoon Shoot. 600 & 700 Yards. Classes A. B. & C.
Saturday 20th inst.—"C" F. Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 21st inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
402. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd and 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Captain Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.
June 16.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending June 20th. Sergt. A. E. Baird.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. to-day Tuesday the 16th instant. Dress.-Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON. Lieut.
Actg. Adjut. Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Voluteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, Commencing at 6.15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. R. M. Thomason V. D., and Officers the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter. at Royal Yatch Club this evening, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

1. March ..... Comrades ..... Teike.
2. Overture... Lamour an Village...Bouillin.
3. Valse ..... Bebe ..... Vessey.
4. Selection ..... Patience ..... Sullivan.
5. Gavotte ..... Coquette .....Sudessi.
6. Selection ... The Arcadians ... Monckton.
7. Indian Romance ...Hobomoko ...Reeves.

THE PEARL MARKET.

The Paris correspondent of the "Parsi" writing by the last mail states that the pearl market there is very dull, and hardly any transactions had been put through during that week. He adds that several big merchants are on the brink of failure, and if fresh stock is sold at the ridiculously low prices which now rule the market, many more big merchants will fail.

CYCLE AND MOTOR COLLISION.

Mashala Mainoo, aged 30, who was riding a bicycle on Sunday at Kandawadi took a sharp turn into Girgaon Road, when he collided with a motor car, No. 2821, driven by Pestonji Bejunji Mehta, which was going along the main road towards Girgaon. Mashala fell and the car passed over his machine, completely smashing it. Mashala escaped with slight injuries, which were dressed at the hospital.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Monday, there were recorded in Bombay City 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague, 1 attack and 1 death from small-pox and 2 attacks and 3 deaths from cholera, out of a total mortality of 68 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 70 and on that of 1912, 191. The plague attacks on Sunday last were reported one each from Fanaswadi, Mahim and Worli. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Saturday last was 1,187, out of which 19 were found on examination to be plague-infected, A. Ward contributing 1, B. Ward 4, C. Ward 12, D. Ward *nil*, E. Ward 2, and F. and G. Wards *nil*.

The Madras Government have passed orders, transferring to the Director of Industries, with effect from the 15th April, the control of thirty-nine industrial schools in the Presidency, in which the trade or commercial element forms an important factor from the initial stage.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DARING ROBBERY IN A BANK.

BAG OF MONEY STOLEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Monday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Newby charged Gopalsing Mohansing with theft.

The robbery, which was one of great daring, was committed on Saturday afternoon about 2 p.m. on the premises of the Eastern Bank. Yeshwant Narayen, an employee of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. had presented one of the firm's cheque's to be cashed. He had counted out Rs. 1,400 and placed it in a bag by his side on the counter and proceeded to reckon up further sums when the accusetd coming up near him placed his *dhoti* over the bag, and was walking away with the bag and contents, when the complainant turned round and noticed the action. The accused threw the bag away at the alarm, and bolted, but was followed and captured.

His Worship convicted the accused, but reserved judgment to enable the police to make enquiries.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

YOUNG EUROPEAN AND HIS RICH FATHER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Monday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Mems charged John Hastings, a European, aged 26. with deserting the Government Workhouse.

The evidence showed that on the 31st December last, the accused jumped over the walls of the Workhouse and escaped but was subsequently arrested on the 8th instant, at Trichinopoly, and brought back to Bombay.

The accused said he had a well-to-do father, to whom he would go back.

Sergeant Mems requested his Worship, under the circumstances, to deal leniently with the accused.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment.

HOSPITALITY ABUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court. on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj. Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kirtiker charged one Chhota Buder with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 325, belonging to a relation of his named Popat Virchand.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused came down to Bombay about twenty days ago in search of employment, and the complainant gave him shelter in his house. On Sunday morning at about 4 o'clock he was in a victoria and a police sepoy stopped him on suspicion. On being searched he was found in possession of the ornaments, and when asked to account for them he said they belongel to him. Subsequently he took the sepoy to the complaint's house, where the complainant identified the ornament as his.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL-HAND'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey. acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a mill-hand named Dhondiba Chatur, aged 30, residing at Colaba.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased became despondent after a fruitless search for his wife, who had left him about five days ago. On Saturday evening at about 7 p.m., he was found sleeping on the "otta" of a friend's house at Lamington Road, but no notice was taken of this as it was not unusual for him to sleep there. As, however, he was still sleeping there till 7 a.m. on Sunday morning, his friend removed him to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opinion poisoning. He was conscious, and admitted, that he had taken eight annas worth of opium to end his life. He subsequently expired.

A verdict of suicide was returned.

DEATH OF MR. BASIL LANG.

FORMER ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY.

The death has occurred of Mr. Basil. Lang, barrister-at-law and Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court for many years. He was called to the Bar in 1869, and retired from active practice in 1902, when he was succeeded to that post by his nephew Mr. (now sir) Basil Scott, the present Chief Justice of Bombay. His son, Mr. Basil Lang, is now in Bombay and is at present acting as the official Assignee of the High Court.

A touching reference was made to his death by his Lordship the Hon. Sir Dinsha Dayar, acting Chief Justice at 3-30 p.m. yesterday when his Lordship took his seat after the recess hour.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Bahadurji said:—"Since rising, during the interval, news has been received of the death of Basil Lang, who was for many years, the Advocate-General of Bombay. It seems to me to be a matter of great regret. During many years that he was at the head of the Bar, he set an example of high ideals and of professional honour; and when he retired from the Bar, it was a great loss to the Bombay Bar. He was the most sympathetic of Englishman, I have ever come across, and in his loss, the Indian members of the Bar have lost a dear friend and most esteemed friend of the Bar."

Mr. Bahadurji:—"As the senior member, present I take leave to associate myself with all that has fallen from your Lordship. I may add that at the time that Mr. Basil Lang was at the Bar, I came in contact with him, and I found him, as your Lordship put it, a most sympathetic friend of the Indian Bar. On behalf of the Bar, I associate myself with your Lordships's words."

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

IMPROVED PAY AND PROSPECTS NECESSARY.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL.

This year owing to the epidemic of fires on the Colaba Cotton Green the Bombay Fire Brigade has been more in evidence probably than in any year since it was organised, and it is, therefore, appropriate that a report designed to improve the pay and prospects of the Brigade should have been prepared just now.

The Municipal Commissioner has drawn up the report, in which he advocates increases of pay all round. In it he states:—

There can be no doubt that the present pay of the foremen is inadequate to enable them to support themselves in proper condition in Bombay. One of the conditions under which these foremen are appointed is that they should be married men and though they are in receipt of free quarters their existing pay which varies from 100 to 200 rupees is hopélessly inadequate; so much so that more than one of them has had to seek the relief afforded by the Insolvency Act. The pay of the lower grades also requires improvement. At present it is difficult to recruit an adequate number of firemen and those recruited find the service so unattractive that a large percentage of them resign within a short time of their appointment. No less than 18 men of the lower ranks resigned the service or absconded in the last quarter of the year 1913. The Bombay Fire Brigade is probably the most important Fire Brigade in the East, but the conditions of service in it compare unfavourably not only with those prevailing or proposed in other Fire Brigades in India but also with those prevailing in the Police Force and in the service of private local employers.

THE CHIEF OFFICER.

I will now deal with the proposals as to each grade in order. The present pay of the Chief Officer is Rs. 500-50-800, that of the Chief Officer in Calcutta is now 800-50-1,000, and it is proposed to retain it at this figure on rerganization. The pay of the Chief Officer of the comparatively small Rangoon Brigade is Rs. 600-800. The duties of the Chief Officers in Bombay are not confined to attendance at fires and the organization of the Brigade. He has frequently to visit various places in the City and advice the Commissioner of any requirements that it may be necessary to insist on for the prevention of danger from fire. His duties are thus responsible and he has to deal with the public at once tactfully and honestly. In the past the Corporation has on one occasion at least thought fit to grant a personal allowance in excess of the maximum and though it would be possible to resort to this course again it is in my opinion more advisable to hold before the Chief Officer the prospect of rising to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as the result of 12 years' approved service. I therefore suggest that the pay of the Chief Officer should be 600-50-800 by annual increments and then 800-50-1,000 by biennial increments.

HEAD FOREMAN AND FOREMEN.

It is emphatically necessary that the status of the head foreman should be such as to enable him to take the place of the Chief Officer for a time. His present maximum pay is Rs. 300. The corresponding Officer both in Rangoon and in Calcutta draws a maximum of Rs. 450 and I recommend that a similar scale should be adopted here.

Besides the head foreman there are 7 foremen. Their present pay varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Owing to the smallness of the Corps, promotion is very slow and it has been calculated that at the present rate of promotion five of them will never reach a pay in excess of Rs. 175 per mensem. I propose that there should be three grades of Foremen as under:—

(1) 2 Foremen at Rs. 250-10-300; (2) 2 Foremen at Rs. 200-10-250; (3) 3 Foremen at Rs. 150-10-200.

The foremen of the Bombay Brigade have to combine the duties performed in Calcutta by two seprate Officers, *i.e.*, the Station Officer and the Foreman and it will be seen that though the staff is small the pay proposed is only about the same as that proposed in Calcutta.

OTHER GRADES.

The pay of the Mechanic now fixed at Rs. 100-5-125 should be raised to Rs. 100-5-150.

There are eight engineers on pay varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 62. Their work is responsible and on the care that they devote to their engines a great deal depends. It will be seen that in Calcutta the pay of the Engineers is very much higher. I am of opinion that they should be regarded as shown in the statement so as to secure a fairly steady flow of promotions. The fitter also should be given an incremental pay of Rs. 50-2-70.

The motor drivers should be given Rs. 45 each which is the normal pay of a motor driver in Bombay.

Among the lower ranks promotion from firemen to tindals is possible in the case of good and approved services. At present there is one tindal on Rs. 35, one on Rs. 30, four on Rs. 25 each and ten on a pay varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24½. I would propose that the pay of the head tindal should be fixed at Rs. 40 and the remaining tindals regarded as follows:—

7 tindals at Rs. 25-1-35; 8 tindals at Rs. 20-1-30; 9 tindals at Rs. 18-1-20.

These rates are slightly less than those that have been considered appropriate in Calcutta in respect of the same class of Officers.

There are at present two grades of firemen, *viz.*, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14. As has been already stated this pay is inadequate to attract and retain the class of men required and in some cases has failed to attract any candidates at all. I therefore propose that the pay should be raised to one rupee to Rs. 6 rising by triennial increments of one Rupee to Rs. 18 the body of the force will thus be put on an equality with those of corresponding rank in the police. There is no need to revise the pay of the horse drivers grooms, Mochis and chauffeur.

COST OF THE PROPOSALS.

The present pay sheet of the Brigade is about Rs. 6,400 per mensem or Rs. 76,800 per year. The maximum pay according to the existing Schedule would be Rs. 7,092 per mensem or Rs. 85,104 per year. With the proposed revision the present pay would be Rs. 7,466 per mensem or Rs. 89,592 per year, and the maximum cost if all ranks were drawing their maxima, a contingency that could never occur, Rs. 9,084 per mensem or Rs. 1,09,008 per year. The introduction of the proposed scale would thus involve an immediate yearly increase in cost of about (Rs. 89,592—76,800—) Rs. 12.792 over the present actual cost and of about Rs. 4,488 (89,592-85,104) over the maximum according to the present scale. The average cost of the Fire Brigade including all heads during the three years ending 1912-13 has been Rs. 2,23,574 and the average total realisations from the tax under Section 141 (c) of the Municipal Act for the same period have been Rs. 2,27,250. The rate of the tax has this year been reduced from one half to three eighths per cent. and is a long way below the maximum of three quarters per cent, allowed by law. With the introduction of the new Schedule the expenditure on the Fire Brigade and receints from the tax will be compared year by year and if necessary proposals for raising the rate so as to cover the cost of the Brigade will be made, but i is by no means certain that any such increase will be necessary.

ALLOWANCES TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The question of, enhancing the allowances payable to the widows and children of those who are killed in or die in consequence of injuries sustained in the execution of their duty remain to be discussed. In the case of the London Fire Brigade an allounce equivalent to about ⅓ of the pay of the deceased officer is made to a widow and 1/5 of this allowance to a child. In para. 23 of the Municipal pension, etc., Regulations certain provisions in this respect already exist. These were sanctioned in 1887 and I am of opinion that there is no need to revise the principles on which they are granted, but that it would be proper to increase the rates as shown below in respect of the various grades:—

Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.—Widow Rs 60 Rs. 100 p.m.; each child upto 15 years old Rs. 15 Rs. 30 p.m.

Head Foreman.—Widow Rs. 25 Rs. 50 p.m.; each child upto 15 years old 7 Rs. 15 p.m.

Foreman.—Widow Rs. 20 Rs. 40 p.m.; Each child upto 15 years old Rs. 5 Rs. 10 p.m.

Engineer and Mechanic.—Widow Rs. 10 Rs. 20 p.m.; Each child upto 15 years old Rs. 2 Rs. 3 p.m.

All Others.—Widow Rs. 3 Rs. 5 p.m.; Each child upto 15 years old Rs. 1 Rs. 2 p.m.

It may be noted that these rules apply in exceptional cases only and that the sanctioning of these proposals will not increase to any great extent the Pension liabilities of the Corporation. If these proposals are accepted I would ask for the sanction of the Corporation to make them retrospective in respect of the widows and child of the three men who lost thir lives at the fire in Tamarind Lane, on November 8th. 1913.

I would suggest that the suggestions contained in this letter should be considered by a Committee of the Corporation and if approved introduced with effect from September 1st next."

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COY. LTD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The affairs of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., have of late created a good deal of controversy in newspapers. Every three or four months some shareholder or newspaper comes out to ventilate his grievance against the agents. So much is being said about mismanagement, hardship to passengers, low profits earned by the Company as compared with previous years constant and heavy fall in the price of shares, etc., that it is high time now that that the shareholders were roused from their lethargy before it is too late.

One can hardly understand what has been the cause of this poor result in spite of the following most favourable circumstances under which the Company was started and which still exist:—

I. That under the former management it had acquired an unique reputation both as regards good management and good profits.

II. That financially it was very solid when it was purchased from Mr. Haji Ismail.

III. The present Company was promoted under a prospectus showing over 13 per cent. as the net profit to its previous owners.

IV. That during the first few years of the Company's existence it gave very large dividends which came up to 12 per cent. (in spite of very keen competition by Haji Ahmed and others) with the result that the price of the shares went up to Rs. 385.

V. That passenger and cargo traffic has immensely increased.

VI. That the competitors have been removed from the field by the present agents at a great sacrifice of the shareholders' monies. The only competition (if it could at all be called competition) is of a concern owing 2 steamers against this Company's large fleet and that too on the Bombay-Goa Line and on others.

VII. That the management is in the hands of such agents as are supposed to be expert shipping agents having connections with half a dozen shipping lines.

In spite of these circumstances the profits have gone down considerably with a consequent heavy fall in the price of shares which have gone from its highest point of Rs. 385 to Rs. 190.

The shareholders ought to convene a private meeting seriously to consider the situation and find a remedy, as, if the same state of affairs continues it will mean ruin to many,—Yours etc.

S. N. GUZDER,
Hughes Road, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK V. EASTERN BANK

A cricket match wts played between the National Bank of India, Ld. and the Eastern Bank, Ld., on Sunday last which resulted in a victory for the former by 99 runs.

Scores:—

EASTERN BANK.

Daniel b Sequeira	5
Driver c and b Peter	7
Raje c and b Sequeira	4
Kaikobad b Sequeira	3
Mistry b Sequeira	0
Kaka run out	0
Almeida b Sequeira	0
D'Souza c and b Sequeira	0
Sant b Peter	3
Mama not out	0
D'Souza b Sequeira	2
Extra	2
Total...	26

NATIONAL BANK.

Begde b Deniel	9
Sham Rao b Driver	9
R. Cook b D'Souza	17
B. D. A. run out	21
Shantaram b Driver	5
Sequeira l B. D. D'Souza	26
Motiram b Kaikobad	0
Menezes b Kaikobad	0
Raja b D'Souza	15
Peter not out	3
C. Menezes b Kaikobad	3
Extra	4
Total...	125

THE KSHATRIYA V. THE PATHARE

The game was played on the Esplanade maidan, on Sunday, and resulted in a draw. Score:—

THE PATHARE PRABHU C. C.

G. S. Dhurandhar, run out, b W. S. Bhiwandkar	15
R. G. Rao, b J. W. Rajpurkar	21
B. A. Walpade, b K. W. Rele	4
K. S. Trilokekar, c and b J. W. Rajpurkar	0
A. G. Ranjit, b J. W. Rajpurkar	0
A. S. Dhurandhar, st b K. W. Rele	0
M. V. Kirtikar, b N. K. Rele	6
B. B. Trilokekar, b J. W. Rajpurkar	9
S. V. Jaikar, not out	19
S. K. Kirtikar, not out	15
Extra	13
Totol...	102

THE KSHATRIYA C. C.

R. B. Bhiwankar, b	0
M. R. Rele, c	16
N. K. Rele, c	1
W. S. Bhiwankar, c	30
D. S. Rajpurkar, b	0
J. W. Rajpurkar c	10
V. W. Rajpurkar, c	0
V. V. Vasudeo, not out	19
K. W. Rele, run not	0
P. V. Vasudeo, not run	1
Y. G. Rele, c	1
Extra	1
Total...	79

BANDRA UNION C. C., V. BANDRA UNION SHIVAJI C. C.

A cricket match was played between the Bandra Union C. C. and the Bandra Shri Shivaji C. C. on Sunday last which resulted in a win for the former by five wickets and 45 runs. The following are the scores:—Bandra Shivaji Club, 63 runs; Bandra Union Club, 108 for five wickets.

CHANDRASENI K. PRABHU C.C., V. CHITRAPUR C. C.

A cricket match played on Sunday last between these Clubs resulted in a win for the Chitrapur Club by 46 runs. The scores were as follows:—Prabhu Club, 39; Chitrapur Club, 85.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

SEASON 1914.

NATIONAL BANK C. C.

June 14.—Eastern Bank C. C.
June 20.—Bank of Bombay C. C.
June 27.—R. I. M. Officers' C. C.
July 11.—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
July 12.—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.'s C. C.
July 18.—P. and O. Co.'s C. C.
July 19.—King King and Co.'s C. C.
July 25.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank C. C.
July 26.—Thos. Cook and Son's C. C.
August 1.—Army and Navy C. C.
August 8.—Arya Bundhu C. C.
August 9.—Eastern Bank C. C.
August 15.—R. I. M. Officers' C. C.
August 16.—King King and Co.'s C. C.
August 22.—Army and Navy C. C.
August 23.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank C. C.
August 29.—Bank of Bombay C. C.
August 30.—Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.'s C. C.
September 5.—P. and O. Co.'s C. C.
September 19.—E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s C. C.
September 26.—Thos. Cook and Son's C. C.

THE PATHARE PRABHU CRICKET CLUB

June, Sunday 14.—Kshatriya C. C.
June, Sunday 21.—Bombay Telegu C. C.
June, Monday 22.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
June, Saturday 27.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
July, Saturday 4.—Grant Medical College.
July, Sunday 5.—Bombay Jewish Association.
July, Saturday 11.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
July, Sunday 19.—Jolly Young C. C.
July, Saturday 25.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
July, Sunday 26.—Islam Gymkhana.,
August, Saturday 1.—
August, Sunday 2.—Saraswat Union C. C.
August, Saturday 8.—David Sassoon C. C.
August, Sunday 9.—New Esplanade C. C.
August, Saturday 15.—Gujarthi Union C. C.
August, Sunday 16.—Bombay Young C. C.
August, Saturday 22.—Radiant C. C.
August, Sunday 23.—Mahomedan C. C.
August, Monday 24.—Bombay Bank C. C.
August, Sunday 30.—New Hindu C. C.
September, Saturday 5.—New Jolly C. C.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION

BOMBAY ATHLETIC (1) v. GRANT MEDICAL (1).

Yesterday on the Cooperage the Bombay Athletic Club met the Grant Medicals, the game resulting in a draw, each side scoring one goal. The weather as the afternoon wore on looked threatening, and many were afraid that Saturday's experience might have been repeated. But a cloudy sky helped rather than hindered the play, although a stiff breeze blew right through the evening. The game, although very scraggy, wherein much aimless kicking was indulged in, was keenly contested, the exchanges being on the whole in favour of the B. A. C. There were moreover moments when brilliant individual touches brightened the play. In the initial half the Athletics had much the better of the argument, although the Medicals were the first to draw blood, the point being registered from a penalty kick, with a low shot that found the corner of the net. This evidently put the B. A. C. on their mettle, and it was not long before they drew on equal terms.

Both defences played a hard game, but the attack on both sides lacked understanding between themselves. The Medical eleven at times showed considerable dash, but evidences of the lack of training, especially in the matter of shooting, were conspicuous. The B. A. C. team, which is composed of men well-known in Bombay football, failed to get together, but is sure to improve as the season progresses. Their half line played up excellently throughout the hour. The game resulted as follows:—

B. A. C. ..... One.
Grant Medical ..... One.

SECOND DIVISION.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" (1), BEAT Y. M. C. A. (0).

The opening game of the second division, when the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana met and defeated the Y. M. C. A., by a goal to nil, was played yesterday on the Marine Lines. The game, but for fitfull bursts from the young men which at times looked dangerous was praetically monopolished by the Gym. who, had they been able to finish their efforts with anything like accurate shooting, should have been able to register a very substantial victory. With Osborne-Smith, who played in the League last year, at the centre of the attack, they had a larger share of the exchanges in the opening period, while in the second moiety they almost ran the boys off their feet. The team is a well-balanced one, with no "brilliants" and no weak spots, and go the entire sixty minutes. Simms and Dodds at back, kicked and tackled well, while the halves although they worked extremely hard, showed a tendency to drive out to their forwards unnecessarily hard. The forwards will need to do a great deal more shooting practise.

The team of the Y. M. C. A., at their present strength are hardly likely to do anything in the League. It contained only three of last year's team, Cyraco D'Souza, Doctor and Lamb, and had besides the services of Peel, who played last year for the G. I. P. The narrow margin of victory was due largely to Peel, who played a superb game at back, but they will have to do considerable bucking up in every department, if they desire to make any impression in the League.

The only goal in the match was scored just before the close of the initial half. Doctor, misjudged in fisting out to a ball, and Penton securing almost on the goal line, drove it through.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division 1.—Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P. Cooperage.
Division 2.—Telegraph v. Rangers, Oval.

NEW JOLLY CRICKET.

June, 14.—D. Ballaram's XI.
June, 21.—Saraswat Union.
June, 23.—Chandra Seniya.
July, 5.—Bombay Telgu Cricketers.
July, 12.—Saraswat Union.
July, 19.—Thana Crida Bhuwan.
July, 26.—Alfred.
August, 2.—Kshatria.
August, 9.—New Maharashtra.
August, 10.—Gamdevi.
August, 23.—Jolly Young Cricketrs.
August, 30.—Sixteen Stars.
September, 6.—Pathare Prabhu.
September, 13.—Bombay Jewish.
September, 20.—Telgu Young Cricketers.

GREAT SCORES AGAINST YORKSHIRE.

Philip Mead has credited himself with the largest score ever obtained by a left-handed batsman against Yorkshire. His total is the sixteenth of 200 or more made against the broad-acred county, the complete list being at follows:—

Score.		
318†	W. G. Grace, for Gloucestershire, at Clifton	1876
273	Hayward, for Surrey, at The Oval	1899
268	E. G. Wynyard, for Hampshire at Southampton	1896
243†	A. J. Webbe, for Middlesex, at Huddersfield	1897
234	C. B. Fry, for Sussex, at Bradford	1903
233	G. L. Jessop, for England, at Lord's	1901
229	C. B. Fry for Sussex, at Brighton	1904
214	B. J. T. Bosanquet, for England, at The Ovaf	1908
213	Mead, for Hampshire, at Southampton	1914
209	C. B. Fry, for Sussex at Brighton	1901
207†	Tarrant, for Middlesex, at Bradford	1911
203	Gunn (W.), for M. C. C. and G., at Lord's	1885
201	H. T. Hewett, for Somerset, at Taunton	1892
201	J. E. Raphael, for Oxford University, at Oxford	1904
200	R. H. Spooner, for Lancashire, at Manchester	1910
200†	R. H. Spooner, for Lancashire,	

† Signifies not out.

C. B. Fry's 209 and Killick's 200 were made in the same innings, when Sussex scored 560 for five wickets.

THE LEACHWEB

WATERPROOF,

THE FINEST IN INDIA,

HAS ARRIVED.

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Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

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ROLLS-ROYCE.

The six-cylinder Rolls-Royce is a car of high price. The chassis alone costs £985 in London. In spite of the price, owners of every other make of car are selling their former cars and are purchasing the Rolls-Royce. Why is this? The proprietor of one of the largest Motor papers, who has been the owner of many cars of various makes during the last 14 years, and who is besides being a man of keen judgment, a trained engineer, answered this question by publicly stating that the Rolls-Royce is "the best car in the world," and for that reason he had ordered one.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.

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IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

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Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
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Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper. The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for

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With the heart of a

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ARROL-JOHNSTON CARS.

Special Indian Model.

Four or two Seaters available for immediate delivery.

An excellent Cart at a moderate price.

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Evans, Fraser & Co.

(MEN'S DEPARTMENT,)

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Call and see the **"Fort" Inverness Cloak**. Specially made to our order for Tropical wear of a fine Fawn Paramatta Cloth on similar lines to a waterproof costing double its price. This Cloak should not be confused with the usual low priced garment of most inferior manufacture.

The Fort Cloak has a deep all-round cape, with arm slings, the seams are stitched, sewn and cemented, and in general appearance it is a marvel at the price.

Stocked in all sizes **Rs. 10-15** Each.

In addition to this line we have in stock Waterproofs for Ladies, Men, Children and Servants all marked at prices which, taking quality for quality, cannot be beaten.

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LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
"The Times" on India	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The French Crisis	7
Attitude of Greece	7
Insurgents Attack Durazzo	7
Italian Revolutionists	7
Other Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 8 & 10
Belgaum Murder Trial	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Roads	3
Bombay Fire Brigade	5
A Colaba Sensation	7
Bombay Corporation	8
Legislative Council	8
Meat Supply of Bombay	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
LEGAL NEWS.	
Bombay Police Courts	5
High Court Cases	9
The Cause List	9
The Bank Failure	10
GENERAL NEWS.	
Adam and Eve	11
SPORTING NEWS	5
THE WEATHER	3 & 4
SHIPPING	4
COMMERCIAL	4
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Chimabai Fish Drying Nuisance	4
Fish Drying at Bandra	4
An Over Crowded Bridge	4
Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	5
Oil in Persia	8
The Locked Door	8
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Princess Flies from London to Lunch in Paris	10
Mr. Edward Platt	10
Junior Tourist Tropun	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday June 16, 1914.

"THE TIMES" ON INDIA.

The Empire Day Supplement of "The Times" contains two articles on India. One is a review of Indian affairs during the past twelve months, and the other deals with judicial reorganisation. The second article, on which we propose to comment on a subsequent occasion, is more valuable than the first, containing a constructive scheme of judicial reform in India which, however, is by no means new, though the writer appears to have considered the details with some care. The review, however, cannot be described as striking or illuminating in even a faint kind of way, but, appearing, as it does, in a paper which still enjoys a traditional prestige, many people will be disposed to attach to it an importance which it cannot with any justice claim. "The Times" writer puts his case like an advocate, emphasising those facts which are in his favour, and wholly ignoring or omitting those which are, or are likely to prove, inconvenient. There is no disposition to argue out any controversial matter, and whatever expression of opinion the writer allows himself to indulge in is always conventional and occasionally even *banal*. The article, unlike previous writings on the same subject in "The Times", is not, however, altogether without a note of sympathy. But this sympathy is hardly robust or broad enough to enable the writer to stray from his own perspective or to understand the case as put forward by his opponents in political thought.

"The Times" writer does not fail to apprehend the strength of Lord Hardinge's rule, which, he says, "will leave an abiding mark on the history of the Dependancy." He praises also His Excellency's "simple directness and sincerity" and "genuine sympathy with Indian sentiment," as exemplified by the Viceroy's famous pronouncement on the grievances of Indians in South Africa, and by his action in the case of the Cawnpore mosque. "The Times" contributor is not specially enthusiastic over either of those episodes, but is careful to say that Lord Hardinge's attitude towards the Indian question in South Africa and towards the rioters in Cawnpore was "justified by the results." But he does not say that the strong line the Viceroy took on both occasions required a courage and statesmanship which few administrators in these days can be credited with; and that, both at Madras and Cawnpore, he literally amazed the bureaucracy by his daring. No Viceroy's career can be properly estimated till he has taken off his armour, but if the future has to record any serious mistakes during Lord Hardinge's term of office, his speech Madras and his settlement of the dispute at Cawnpore between the Mahomedan community and the officials will remain as monuments in the public memory to his rare courage and readiness to fight for the unfortunate. In regard to political development in India, "The Times" writer entirely fails to give anything like a correct appreciation of the striking advance that has already been made in the face of tremendous difficulties and the silent, but none the less strong, opposition of the bureaucracy. He accuses the non-official members of Council of "an increasing tendency" to move resolutions in the form of suggestions to Government "as a means of advocating impracticable proposals." This accusation is wholly unfair to a body of public spirited men, to whose initiative and efforts are due whatever there is of political vitality in this country. To condemn most of their proposals as "impracticable" is an easy way of getting out of a difficult situation, a procedure Governments, particularly in India, have in the past not been slow to take full advantage of; but if there is one lesson which political history teaches more eloquently than any other, it is that most "impracticable" proposals are generally considered so by the bureaucracy on account of their inconvenience, and what is "impracticable" to-day is apt to become eminently practicable, and even necessary, to-morrow. Speaking of the revolutionary movement, the writer exaggerates what Lord Carmichael said on a well-known occasion as to the existence of persons "who, though not prepared themselves to act, yet have a certain sympathy with those who are prepared to commit crimes." Even granting that such is the case, what is the influence that these subterranean agitators can ordinarily exercise on the bulk of their countrymen? We hope we shall not be considered guilty of indulging in a "shallow prophecy of smooth things," but we decline to believe that the anarchical movement in India is not destined to decay, if not to perish altogether. The good sense of the country cannot, and will not, long tolerate a noxious growth in its midst. As Lord Carmichael said, "the real cure is in public opinion," and public opinion in India is solidly against all forms of violence. Labouring, perhaps, under an uneasy suspicion that he has painted the anarchist movement in too lurid colours, the writer adds: "The need of the hour is for courage, vigilance, and firmness, not for the slightest despondency." We cordially endorse this sentiment, and trust that the concluding admonition in the above sentence will not be lost sight of.

There is nothing special in the review in the paragraphs dealing with Delhi, finance and the frontier, but, in his observations in respect of the Public Services Commission, the writer predicts that "the recommendations are not likely to justify exaggerated hopes, whether on one side or the other, and we may look with some confidence for a useful, practical, but entirely unsensational report." How far, or how little, this statement may be inspired, it is impossible to say, but there is some suspicion that it is something more than a mere intelligent anticipation; and the forecast that the Commission's report is to be "entirely unsensational" is ominous. But, of course, it is difficult to specify what, exactly, the writer means by "unsensational." We can only guess at his meaning. Indeed, this ambiguity is one of the principal traits of "The Times" writer; he is so afraid to commit himself that he attempts, often unsuccessfully, to conceal his real meaning under vague phrases. But while the defects of the article will be patent to every thoughtful reader, it contains a good deal of information which will enable those at Home who honestly desire to know India to form some sort of conception of the whole country. But this conception will, we fear, be singularly incomplete and commonplace; for the writer has wholly omitted to say anything that militates against his view of executive policy. He is silent on the inequalities of the Press Act, on the grinding poverty, of the people, on the faulty organisation of industry, and on the inequality with which the system of taxation falls upon the people. When we consider that a great deal could be said on these subjects that would open the eyes of the British public to the real condition of India, "The Times" writer must be held to have missed a unique opportunity.

Notes of the Day.

The Outlook in Albania.

The present issue in Albania is whether Prince William of Wied or someone whom the Albanians think more competent and more in sympathy with themselves should rule over that principality. With the conclusion of the Agreement, reported by Reuter the other day, between Italy and Austria-Hungary, undertaking to "do the utmost possible to maintain the Prince of Wied in power and avoid the appearance of preferential treatment of either Government, and, further, to secure the despatch of warships by all the Powers to Durazzo," commences, in all probability, another period of uncertainly and turmoil in the country. The Powers are evidently determined to have an instrument of their own on the Albanian throne, while the Albanians appear to be equally determined upon a Moslem ruler. But whereas the Powers are in a position to enforce their will, the Albanians are not, the only weapons left to them being those common to discontented and mutinous subject races. At present a considerable section of them are in open revolt, and the Home papers received by the last mail make it clear that, when the insurrection broke out, the Prince despatched what forces he had against the insurgents, who defeated his men and captured his officers. Emboldened by their initial success, the victorious peasants demanded the abdication of the Prince. Meanwhile other complications have taken place, the most serious of which were, of course, the intrigues of Italy and Austria, resulting in the recent arrest of an Italian colonel named Muricchio, which formed the subject of the Marquis di San Guiliano's observations in the Italian Chamber on last Thursday.

A Bad Outlook.

It is possible some readers may consider our remark that with the new Austro-Italian Agreement regarding Albania begins another period of turmoil somewhat surprising in view of the fact that the Agreement is ostensibly intended to introduce order and security in the new kingdom. But Austria and Italy have gone the wrong way to work. To send an international expendition to Durazzo is an enterprise full of fearful possibilities. Competent observers who know the Albanians well are of opinion that such an action on the part of the Powers would set all Albania on fire. Who would put out the conflagration? Even if the present rebellion were quickly suppressed, others would certainly follow, and intervention would be permanent. Again, in regard to the Epirus Settlement, that it will be long-lived everybody hopes but few venture to believe. Permanent intervention may, of course, suit the book of Italy and of Austria, who are ready enough to secure a footing in Albania if they can avoid falling out with one another, but it would be a blunder, and worse than a blunder, for England to fall into such an entanglement, of which no one could foresee the end. It will be remembered that the Prince of Wied was ushered into his new kingdom with a tremendous flourish of European trumpets. He was an Admiral Crichton, the man of the hour, the new Messiah who was to bring peace to the Balkans. The anticipation has not been fulfilled; and, if it may be permitted to judge from his brief career, his rule has been singularly weak and vaccillating. If he had had the insight and courage to trust himself, without his foreign supporters, he would probably have proved himself acceptable to his subjects. But as a foreigner supported by foreign guns and warships, and a puppet moved by foreign powers his position is one of extreme difficulty. Every indication in Albania, points to the fact that he is not wanted.

Russia and Roumania.

To judge from the wording of Reuter's telegram to-day in reference to the meeting between the Tsar of Russia and the King of Roumania at Constanza, it is evident some political importance attaches to the Tsar's visit. It is possible the visit may have some reference to the present situation in Albania. Russia, of course, is unable to intervene in Balkan affairs unless Austria-Hungary and Italy quarrel. Meanwhile she is making great preparations. Her manifest interest is to maintain the existing state of things as long as possible, to carry out the great measures upon which she is engaged, and to develop her resources. Roumania, too, is bent upon making herself strong. She was the only Balkan State not completely exhausted by the recent war A revision of the Constitution was recently decided upon and the Constituent Parliament is to meet for the first time on the 18th instant. She has also drawn up a large programme of Army reform, which is to be completed in two years. Sixteen million francs in the year's Budget has been set aside for this purpose.

Recent Mineral Discoveries in India.

The General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913 contains references to the discoveries of some new mineral deposits in various parts of the country. The discovery or rather the freshly gained knowledge of the fact that sufficiently large quantities of both white and black marble and buff and dark-red sandstone can still be had in the quarries of Rajputana States, has reassured not a little those responsible for the erection of the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta and the designers of the new capital at Delhi. Even the Mekrana quarries, which were feared to be running out, have been found after detailed examination, to contain an ample store of the precious white marble, for which the quarries are deservedly so famous. Apart from marble and sandstone, we find that last year investigations of the Department resulted in the discoveries of two promising coal areas in the Korea State of the Central Provinces one of the fields holding possibly 22 million tons and the other 7 million tons of good coal. Another important discovery made towards the close of the year was that of pitch-blende deposits in the Gaya District of Behar. At the Singar Mica mines a hillock has been located where pitch-blende occurs in a pegmatite which has a maximum width of 40 yards, and where it is exposed above the alluvium, runs a length of 350 yards. It is in these mines that traces of Uranium ochre have also been discovered. Investigations made in those parts of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces where indications of petroleum have existed, did not disclose any evidence of large deposits. Other investigations of economic products were also made in different parts of the country, including cobalt, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, manganese and wolfram, but none of the deposits seemed promising.

Plague through the Ages.

In the long history of Humanity is there any single factor that has been of greater moment than pestilence? Yet how little, comparatively, has been made in history and literature of the plagues that have checked or destroyed civilisation. They provide a deeply interesting subject of study, which has been handled, with much intelligence and learning, by Dr. Raymond Crawfurd in a book just published by the Oxford University Press, "Plague and Pestilence in Literature and Art." Now plague, to the modern medical profession, means a clearly defined malady,—a specific infectious fever, of which the distinctive symptom is the bubo. But plague to the old writers meant almost any destructive pestilence; and it has long been recognised that, if the modern definition be applied, certain of the great visitations of the ancient world must be ruled out. This is true of the famous plague of Athens described by Thucydides. Dr. Crawfurd has marshalled the evidence with great care, and he is convinced that the Athens pestilence, which helped to change the course of European history, was not bubonic plague but typhus. It is probable, too, that more than one of the epidemics that swept over the Roman Empire were not plague; but Dr. Crawfurd is of opinion that at least two described in the Old Testament were.

The Black Death.

He surveys the hideous pestilences of the Middle Ages in Europe, and then comes to the Black Death, which, brought into Europe by way of Constantinople in the middle of the fourteenth century, ravaged all the countries in turn, and in England, besides carrying off one-half of the population (if we may accept tradition), was a master influence in the break-up of the Feudal System and the reconstruction of English social economy. Plague was everywhere in Europe from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. It disappeared from England after the ravages of 1665, which heralded the destruction of mediaeval London by the fire of the following year, and in Western Europe it vanished altogether after the epidemic at Marseilles in 1720. The phenomenon of self-limitation, as the modern writers call it, was plainly evident in the 18th century, but it does not explain the long freedom of large areas of the world. For several centuries the theory that plague was not found east of the Caspian was regarded as axiomatic; yet our generation has seen in Asia a recrudescence and an obstinate persistence seemingly unprecedented in history. Dr. Crawfurd shows how the art and literature of Europe reflect the recurrence of plague, and especially how its horrors colour the pages of the old chronicles. His researches bring out one dismal fact,—that neither doctors nor clergy have much reason to congratulate themselves on the way in which their two professions have behaved under the stress of pestilence in the past. We wonder whether the annals of India would tell another tale? And, by the bye, the social significance of plague in Indian history is a gigantic subject to which some Indian counterpart of Dr. Crawfurd might well address himself.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain K. O. Goldie, Military, Secretary and Captain Jackson A. D. C. returned to Poona by the Madras Mail last night. Their Excellencies alighted at Poona and motored to Ganeshkhind.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Maxwell, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the Punjab mail to-day, and will stay in the City for a week. It is first about a year since the amalgamation of the two Departments took place, and it is understand that one of the objects of Mr. Maxwell's visit is to see how the scheme is working.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

OBJECT OF THE NEW LOAN.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE QUESTION.

NOT TO BE TOUCHED BY NEW CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 14.

The loan which the French Government proposed raising was at 3½ per cent. and was intended to meet the expenditure on the War and Navy Departments and the extraordinary outlay on the occupation of Morocco.

M. COMBES' REFUSAL TO JOIN CABINET.

A SPLIT IN THE *"BLOC."*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 14.

While the Radical-Socialist journals welcome M. Viviani's Cabinet, the refusal of M. Combes to join it disquiets them as indicating that there is already a split in the *bloc*. M. Combes is in favour of reduction of the period of service.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE QUESTION.

PARIS, June 14.

M. Noulens, interviewed, said the new Cabinet would not touch the Three Years' Service question. Though M. Messimy was in favour of thirty months' service, he would loyally carry out the Three Years' Law.

NATIONAL DEFENCE TO BE ASSURED.

M. Augagneur, Minister of Instruction, who is in favour of Two Years' Service, in a speech at Lyons said there would be no interference with the Three Years' Service Law till national defence had been assured.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

DESPERATE BATTLE BETWEEN FRENCH TROOPS AND REBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 15.

A desperate fight has taken place between French troops and the rebel natives near Ujda (Morocco). The French casualties were five killed and seventeen wounded, including four officers.

MEETING BETWEEN TSAR AND RUMANIAN KING.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ATTENDANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The Rumanian and Russian Foreign Ministers and Prince Charles of Rumania have arrived at Constanza to attend the meeting between the King and the Tsar.

TSAR'S APPROVAL OF RUMANIAN POLICY IN BALKANS.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said the Tsar's visit was a demonstration of the Tsar's approval of Rumania's prudent and moderate policy in the Balkans and a precious guarantee for the future.

CONSTANZA, June 14.

The Tsar and Imperial Family arrived this morning. The meeting between the Tsar and the King was most cordial.

ARRIVAL OF THE TZAR.

RUMANIAN MINISTERS DECORATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The Tsar to-day received the Rumanian Premier and the Foreign Minister successively on the Imperial yacht and conferred upon them high orders.

Afterwards his Majesty reviewed 20,000 troops, headed by the King and Crown Prince.

This evening a great banquet was given at the Palace. On the conclusion of the banquet the Tsar and members of the Imperial party sailed.

M. Sasonoff, however, will remain for three days in order to confer with the Rumanian Ministers.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

VAGUE PROMISES NOT SUFFICIENT.

SUBSTANTIAL COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS ACTIVELY PROCEEDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 15.

Though Turkey has not replied to the Greek Note, official circles are convinced that the Ottoman Government will follow its previous tactics, making vague promises.

These, it is declared, will not satisfy the Greek public, which demands the restoration of the Greek refugees in their homes and the payment of an idemnity.

Greek naval preparations are proceeding most actively.

TALAAT BEY'S MISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.

Talaat Bey, telegraphs, that in various places in Asia Minor he has succeeded in reassuring the Greek population and in inducing numbers of families to return to their homes.

On the tenth of this month Talaat Bay went to Smyrna to investigate the charges of persecution of the Greeks and to take measures to restore order.

EXTENSIVE ENQUIRIES FOR COAL.

LONDON, June 14.

The strained condition of the Turco-Greek relations is reflected by extensive enquiries for Cardiff coal being made by both the countries.

OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

TO BE OPENED BY PRESIDENT WILSON ON MARCH, 5, 1915.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

It is officially stated that President Wilson will start for the Panama to open the canal on March 5th, 1915.

NINE COUNTRIES TO FORM AN INTERNATIONAL FLEET.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

On the occasion of the opening of the Panama Canal, President Wilson will proceed to Colon with the International Fleet, nine countries being represented. The entire American Atlantic Fleet will also be present.

AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO ENGLISH TEAM.

"MOST PERFECT POLO EVER SEEN IN AMERICA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

The American critics say that the English polo team played probably the most perfect polo ever seen in America. Their game was marked by perfect team-work coupled with brilliant individual play.

THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

HOME FROM KONOPISCHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

The German Emperor and Admiral von Tirpitz, Minister of Marine, left Konopischt for home last night.

Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, will arrive at Konopischt to-day.

GERMAN MILITARY AIRSHIP WRECKED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, June 15.

The Military airship Z 1 has been wrecked in a thunderstorm at Diedenhofen. Nobody was hurt.

BOMB IN ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE.

WILD SUFFRAGETTE SCENES AT ST. PAUL'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Last yesterday evening a suffragette bomb exploded in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, doing some damage.

A wild Suffragette scene occurred in St. Paul's Cathedral during the afternoon service. A number of women, some chained to their seats, screamed and resisted the efforts of the ejectors. The service was practically inaudible.

INSURGENTS ATTACK DURAZZO.

COLONEL THOMSON KILLED.

BLUEJACKETS DEFEND THE PALACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 15.

The Italian Minister at Durazzo has telegraphed that the insurgents this morning attacked the town in three places.

Colonel Thomson, the Commander of the Dutch gendarmerie, was killed.

Bluejackets are defending the legations and the Royal Palace, there being no other force available.

At the outset it seemed that the town must be captured, but the defenders rallied and now hope to be able to resist any further attacks.

PRINCE LEADS HIS FORCES.

DURAZZO, June 15.

There has been continuous heavy artillery and rifle fire throughout the day. The Prince is leading the defenders.

INSURGENTS REPULSED.

VIENA, June 15.

A wireless message received from a cruiser on the spot says that the defenders at Durazzo have repulsed the insurgents from the precincts of the town after three hours fighting.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM IN S. OF ENGLAND.

SIX PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

A severe thunderstorm occurred in the south of England to-day. Six persons who were sheltering under a tree at Wandsworth, were killed. Cases of injury and damage by flooding are reported from other districts.

ARMS PROCLAMATION IN IRELAND.

DECIDED ON APPEAL TO BE VALID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Two judges out of three of the King's Bench division, Dublin, have decided on appeal that the arms proclamation in Ireland is valid.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL AND SOCIAL REFORM.

NO ELECTION ON HOME RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Speaking at Cheltenham, Mr. Herbert Samuel declared that the Government meant to go on with Social Reform. He scouted the idea of an election on Home Rule.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Liberal agents throughout the country have been informed that the election will be fought on the new register, which comes into operation on January 1st 1915.

AFFRAY AT WARREN POINT.

EXCURSIONISTS ATTACKED BY NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, June 15.

The Nationalists at Warren Point attacked an excursion party going to Portadown. The affray resulted in the use of stones, sticks and revolvers. Several arrests were made.

THE COUNTRY'S EXPENDITURE.

TREASURY TRANSFORMED INTO A SPENDING DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 15.

Considerable interest is being taken in a deputation of wealthy Liberals which is interviewing Mr. Asquith to-day on the subject of expenditure, the argument of the deputation being that the Treasury has been transformed into a spending department, and that the Chancellor is raising more money than he requires without giving a guarantee as to how the large extra sums are to be applied.

The Indian Forest Department has arranged to supply the Railway Board with three and a half lakhs of chir sleepers for three years, these being treated with creosote oil. Further experiments will probably be made also with the "gurjan" with which the Andamans are extensively wooded.

ITALIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

BRINGING BACK GOLDEN AGE.

MOVEMENT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 15.

Interesting accounts are coming in of the revolutionary movement which has been sweeping the Adriatic Provinces of Italy from Ancona to Ravenna.

It appears that the Anarchists, Republicans and Socialists thought that the moment had come to deal a death-blow at the Monarchy, but the railwaymen refused to bring about a general strike and the main body of the population declined to join also.

The most ignorant peasants, however, beguiled by Utopian dreams of the millenium, ravaged the country, politely robbing the gentry and telling them that the Republic was bringing back the Golden Age.

The movement has now been practically suppressed, owing to judicious handling on the part of the authorities and troops.

P. AND O. AND B. I. S. N. AGREEMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 14.

An extraordinary meeting of the P. and O. Company's shareholders has been summoned for the 24th instant to confirm the agreement with the British India Company and sanction the increase in the number of directors to twenty; also, for the purpose of carrying out the agreement, to sanction the creation of £700,000 additional preferred stock and £638,133 deferred stock, making the total capital of £4,838,133.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, June 15.

The P. and O. s. s. Salsette with the outward mails of the 5th instant left for Bombay at 2-0 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. s. s. Mongolia left at 1-0 a.m. for Colombo and Australia.

BARANAGORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED ON BOTH CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

To-day, Mr. Panton, Sessions Judge of Alipore delivered judgment in the Baranagore Conspiracy Case, in which Harshanath and Khagendra were charged with Conspiracy and also under the Arms Act. The Assessors found accused guilty under the Arms Act and not guilty of conspiracy. The Judge in course of a lengthy judgment, said:—

"On the 2nd December last accused rented a one-storied house at Baranagore from one Bhutnath Seal and they lived there. This house abuts on the road that is faced by its only door and four of its windows. The windows and door were kept shut and nothing could be seen from the road of what was passing in the house.

"On the evening of the 25th January, Mr. Dintam, Deputy Commissioner of Police, received certain information that led him to that house. The police party reached the house early in the morning of the 26th January, burst in and found the first accused, Harsha Nath (alias Moti Lal) in the room that abuts on to the road."

"On a search being made of the rooms inside the courtyard, portions of firearms and some tools were found. The only reasonable inference appears to me to be that the two accused had agreed together to keep and manufacture arms."

"The opinion of the Assessors is hardly, I think, consistent. They find that both accused kept arms without a license and kept them concealed. The accused could hardly in the present circumstances have done this unless they had agreed together to do it.

"In my opinion there was conspiracy, both to keep and to manufacture arms. Agreeing with both Assessors I commit both accused under sections 19 (F) and 20 of the Arms Act, disagreeing with both Assessors, I convict both accused under section 120 (B) I. P. C.

"I sentence both accused under section 19 (F) of the Arms Act to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year. I sentence both accused under section 120 (B) I. P. C., to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years. These sentences will be concurrent.

Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge of the Burma Chief Court, arrived yesterday morning from leave in Europe and will assume charge of his duties to-day from Sir Henry Hartnoll.

Elaborate preparations are being made for June 26th which is fixed for the funeral obsequies of the late Sambwa Khan Kye Sawbwa of Mong Nai State who died on May 26th. The deceased's body is lying in state at Mong Mai and is being daily visited by thousands of his kinsfolk.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO ACCUSED WITHDRAWN.

ALLEGED MOTIVE OF THE CRIME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 15.

The trial of Harinana Kalkundri, a merchant, Gangadhar Deshpande, a pleader and Vice-President of the Municipality and three Berads on charges of murder and abetment thereof, commenced this morning in the Sessions Court before Mr. Crump, Sessions Judge.

Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. Kirtikar, instruted by Mr. Kulkarni, pleader, defended the first accused, Mr. Dakar pleader, represented the other accused.

At the outset, Mr. Binning, applied for the withdrawal of the charges against Despande and Rama Berad.

The Court granted the application and these accused were acquitted.

Mr. Binning then opened the case for the Crown. In doing so, he said that the deceased Shankar managed Harinana's property in Belgaum. Shankar was too friendly with Harinana's wife. Harinana became jealous and conspired with Amrit and others. They hired a house for conferences. Shankar and Amrita went on bicycles to Balkundri where the Berad accused and Amrita murdered Shankar. Amrita is absconding. The Berads were rewarded. Harinana gave false excuses about Shankar's disappearance.

Shankar's brother, Gopal, examined, stated Shankar intended to leave Harinana's service as he was not properly treated. Shankar did not give any reason. Witness received a letter from Shankar's mistress. His cousin Abaji came and informed him that Shankar had disappered. Witness returned to Belgaum and met his son Keshav at Harinana's house. Keshar said Amrit and Shankar went to Balkundri, but Shankar never returned. Witness later inquired of Harinana who said he was making enquiries about Shankar. Later Harinana said Shankar had gone with Rs. 5,000 worth of property. Witness then charged Harinana with Shankar's murder. Witness made an applications to the Police Superintendent and the Collector on 26th June.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he and Shankar were joint. Almost all their property was mortgaged. He did not know what pay Shankar used to get nor did he ever enquire about it. Shankar was Harinana's guest for ten years. Shankar purchased lands and house. Shankar was married. Shankar's wife was also Harinana's guest. Witness did not try to get possession of Shankar's effects. Abaji came expressly to give information to witness about Shankar. Witness was then shown some passages in his statement before the Magistrate under section 164, Criminal Procedure Code.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The monsoon has given heavy rainfall on the South Bombay coast, but its influence does not extend far into the interior. The disturbance in the East Arabian Sea continues to develop. Its centre lies partly in Northern India.

Rainfall has been general in Assam, the West Coast of the Peninsula and North Hyderabad, local in Lower Burma, Bihar, Central India, West and Bombay Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, East Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, Mysore, South-east Madras, and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, two inches; Sibsagar, one and a half; Dhubri and Chittagong, three; Jalpaiguri, four; Surat and Pachmarhi, one; Margoa, six; Karwar, four; Mangalore, three; Calicut, one; Cochin, one and a half.

Forecast:—Northward extension of the rain on the West Coast.

Indian Ocean Report:—Pressure has fallen at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles variable winds have ceased at Zanzibar. The immediate outlook is thus improved.

CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

REFERENCES TO THE LATE SIR STANLEY ISMAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, June 15.

On the re-opening of the Chief Court of Mysore, to-day after the summer recess, references were made to the death of Sir Stanley Ismay, late Chief Judge of that tribunal.

The Government Advocate having announced the occurrence and tendered the sympathy of the bar to Lady Ismay, Justice Chandersekhara Iyer replied at length alluding to the fine personality and high judicial capacity of their late Chief and to the earnestness of his judicial reforms in Mysore.

Their Honours directed the Court to be closed for the day as a mark of respect.

A COLABA SENSATION

BOYS CAUGHT SETTING FIRE TO COTTON.

A MISCHIEVOUS ACT.

Great excitement was caused in Colaba and the vicinity on Sunday evening by a rumour, which spread through the district with amazing rapidity, to the effect that incendiaries had been caught in the act of setting fire to cotton on the Cotton Green at Colaba, having first saturated the bales with paraffin. Inquiries, however, elicited the fact that the culprits arrested were four boys, whose ages ranged from six-and-a-half to eleven years, and that they set fire to the cotton out of mischief, "just to see the fire engines go by," and also in the hope of giving the alarm and obtaining the reward offered for the discovery of a fire on the cotton green.

A clerk named Ganpat Asu, employed by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. noticed fire issuing from the firm's godown—known as a gully godown—and, calling a fellow clerk ran down to the scene, and was just in time to see four boys run away. Giving chase the two clerks succeeded in catching one of the boys, a Hindu about eleven years of age. Going back to the godown Ganpat found a couple of bales blazing. The lot chosen by the boys for their prank—was one containing twelve bales, over two of which paraffin, had been poured. On the bales the clerk found a tobacco tin which smelt of kerosine and there were two matches on the floor, on finding which he handed the boy over to the Police.

Inspectors Guider and Holmes repaired to the scene immediately and during their enquiries, Ganpat pointed out three Eurasian boys, Thomas Brown, aged eleven, residing at Middle Colaba, and two brothers William and Fredrick Barrett, aged ten-and-a-half and six-and-a-half years respectively as the three boys he had seen running away.

The police inquiries went to show that the Indian lad had met the other three on Colaba Road, and one of latter was carrying the tin of oil and some matches. The four boys decided to set a godown on fire, and Messrs. Greaves Cotton's godown was chosen as being the quietest.

Superintendents Sullivan and Morris of the C. I. D. were present at the enquiry, and about midnight the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police visited the station and examined those concerned.

The youngest boy, Frederick Barrett was sent home, but the other three were closely questioned. They made somewhat confused statements, out of which the following facts emerged. They had heard, the boys said, that there was a reward offered to any one who discovered a fire on the Cotton Green, and they had started a small fire in order to give the alarm and get the reward. They also said that this was the first time they had done anything of the sort, although one boy said that on Friday night he had given a false alarm of fire just to see the fire engines go past. Asked why they had used paraffin one of the boys said he had seen it used at home because it made the fire burn quicker.

The police do not attach any great importance to the matter, believing the boys to have acted out of mischief. It is not believed that they were the instruments of adults, for as one of the police officers said "adults would not employ such boys as they would give them away at once."

GUNNIES ON FIRE.

A fire, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 500, broke out on Sunday afternoon about 1-30 in a cotton and gunny godown adjacent to the one burnt on Friday night in Pusta Gully, on the West of the Colaba Cotton Green. Mr. West, of the Salvage Corps, who was working on the salvage at the burnt godown, noticed smoke issuing from the second floor of the adjoining godown, raised an alarm, and breaking in the door, secured a hose and started to tackle the flames at once. The Colaba and Fort fire engines, under their respective station foreman, were soon on the scene, and it was found that the fire was among the gunny bags, which commodity alone, with hoop iron, was stored on the floor. It was the property of Khasandas Pramji and was insured with Messrs. Volkhart Brothers for Rs. 10,000. Only the Colaba engine was made use of, and in half an hour the firemen had extinguished the flames. The lower floor was used as cotton godowns by Hansraj Kudhia. The building, which is the property of Avabai Framji Petit, was not damaged.

The boys will be produced before the Magistrate to-day to answer charges of causing mischief by fire and abetment.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

"ROVING AND FISHING PETITIONS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 15.

In the People's Bank Case to-day before Khan Amir Ali, District Judge, Mr. Petman, the Government Advocate, asked for time to prepare an amended application for misfeasance. The Court extended the time to 16th July.

Next came applications to examine Harkishen Lal, one of the liquidators and the manager Rupnarain.

Messrs. Oertel and Beechy, barristers, on behalf of Harkishen Lal, argued at length saying that the applications have been of a vexatious nature; that Harkishen Lal had been working like a slave for the reclamation of the industrial concerns that had come to grief, and had succeeded partly; that there was was a clique behind the so-called applicants which wanted to buy those concerns for a normal sum and so have put in roving and fishing petitions.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A COMPLAINT FROM STABLE OWNERS.

UNIVERSITY GARDEN.

PROTEST AGAINST BUILDING SCHEME.

The monthly meeting for the month of June, as also the adjourned monthly meeting for the month of May, of the Bombay Municipal Corporation were held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

THE LATE LORD MINTO.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna the following letters from the Countess of Minto and the private Secretary of Lord Minto respectively were recorded:—

"I should be grateful if you would kindly express to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay my heartfelt thanks for the Resolution of sympathy they were good enough to pass in reference to the irreparable loss that I have sustained by the death of my dear husband. Their appreciation of their late Viceroy's noble character and statesmanship touches me deeply. During the five years Lord Minto was in India he endeavoured loyally to promote the well-being and interests of the people of India. It is some comfort to me in my overwhelming grief to know how many are mourning his loss, and are sorrowing with me in my bereavement."

"I am directed by the Earl of Minto to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 8561, dated the 12th March last, and to request that you will convey to the members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay his grateful thanks for their message. Lord Minto is much touched by the terms in which so important and representative a public body have referred to his late father's services in India; and I am to add that he and the Countess of Minto and the whole family highly value the condolences of the citizens of Bombay with them in their bereavement."

THE LATE M SEERVAI.

Mr. D. E. Wacha then moved:

'That the Corporation have learnt with regret of the death, on the 26th May 1914, of Mr. Byramjee Nusservanjee Seervai, who, as a member of the Corporation for twenty-nine years rendered useful services to the city.

Mr. Wacha said that the late Mr. Seervai was a member of the Corporation from 1874 until 1914. He was a very amiable councillor though more or less silent. All the same he showed great zeal and keen interest in the work of the Corporation. In his own way he had done very good work, and he therefore, ought to express their regret at his death.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, which was carried.

WATER SUPPLY.

Consideration of letters from different parties complaining of insufficient water supply since March last was postponed pending reports from the Commissioner, Mr. Wacha remarking that the department required a little forcing up so that they might get water out of it.

JOWLI HUT-OWNERS COMPLAINT.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Messrs. N. D. Khimji and Company stating that in 1911 they took on lease the estate known as Ambawady at the junction of Parel Tank and Kalachowki Roads, consisting of three chawls and about 350 Jowli huts, which were rented by cart-drivers during the eight months of dry weather, that four months later to their surprise they were ordered by the Commissioner to remove the huts and to erect pucca stables for bullocks and carts and pucca chawls for cart-men on the ground that Jowli huts were insanitary, that having entered into a long lease they had no other alternative but to remove the huts and erect pucca stables and chawls at a cost of Rs. 35,000, but that on completion of the work to their horror they found that similar Jowli huts had been allowed opposite to their estate and all over the different parts of F Ward, in consequence of which none of their tenants were willing to occupy their pucca stables and chawls as they were able to occupy Jowli huts opposite their estate at cheaper rents. Submitting that great injustice has been done to them, and that others should not be allowed a privilege which was denied to them. Expressing a hope that immediate inquiries will be instituted, and adding that they have been unable to get any redress from the Municipal Officials concerned and that failing redress they will be obliged to consider the advisability of withholding payment of Municipal Taxes and erecting Jowli huts as others have done.

Reporting on this letter, the Commissioner stated as follows:—

"The stables erected by the applicants which were first licensed in 1912, are by no means model structures. The floors are very uneven and made of earth. There is no drainage. Such of the open space as exist around the stables are not levelled, metalled or drained and consequently they become quagmires during the monsoon. There are still about seventy Jowli sheds in their compound which are occupied by cart-drivers and their families and which have not yet been pulled down although correspondence regarding their demolition has been going on for the last ten years. The applicants, it may be stated, were never refused a temporary license. There being a great demand for stables in F. Ward, temporary licenses were issued in seven cases after the usual requisitions had been complied with. The sites were approved by the Deputy Commissioner. It is true that the condition of these stables is in most cases even more insanitary than that of the applicants' stables, and the rents being lower it is quite possible that they may have some effect on the Applicants' income. People have yet to learn the value of proper accommodation not only for their bullocks but also for themselves and competition of a similar kind exists in respect of all kinds of accommodation in all parts of the City. In the present case I propose to take steps gradually to convert the temporary stables complained of into stables properly built and drained or to stop their licenses. The applicants also will be called upon to conform to the Bye-laws."

In a further letter, the Commissioner wrote:—

"Before despatching that letter I had already ordered the issue of notice to the licensees of seven temporary stables in F. Ward to the effect that they would not be allowed licenses for temporary stables after March 1915 and that before that date they must construct stables in accordance with the new Bye-laws. I have to-day personally paid a surprise visit to the applicant's land at Ambawardy. Enquiries from their servants elicited the fact that both their stables and their huts are occupied to their utmost capacity. There are probably in the City at the present time considerably more carts and bullocks than there is licensed accommodation and, though no one who visits these stables can feel any doubt as to the need for improvement, it cannot be hoped that this improvement can be effected otherwise than by degrees. I have carefully considered the possibility of refusing to extend the licenses of those who have not conformed with the Bye-laws beyond November next, but I am of opinion that this course would be unreasonable. The area in which these stables exist is in a stage of transition. Its development will be very rapid as soon as the Sewri reclamation comes into use. I am therefore of opinion that the course already adoped is proper and that the applicants may be informed that licenses for temporary stables will not be granted after March 1915 unless porper structures are erected and that by that date they and other licensees must remove their insanitary Jowli huts substituting for them huts with plinths and that the stables must be made to conform to the Bye-laws."

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee the petitioners be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

Mr. Tod remarked that in this case great injustice had been done to the petitioners. He did not agree with the Commissioner's report and hoped that something would be done to remedy the petitioners' grievances.

Dr. Sukhia was of the same opinion. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's reports be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to see that in future no injustice be done to any stable owner.

Dr. Master seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said that he had not been unjust at all.

Mr. Mody was of opinion that injustice had been done, but he thought that no useful purpose would be served by Dr. Sukhia's amendment; the Commissioner having assured them that he would not do this in future.

Mr. Wacha was of the same opinion. All he complained of was that the nuisance had been allowed to stand for ten years.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the original proposition carried.

UNIVERSITY GARDENS.

Dr. Dinshah Master, in accordance with a previous notice given by him moved:—

"That the President be requested to draw the attention of the University Authorities and of the Bombay Government to the resolution of the Corporation, dated the 22nd August 1910, with regard to the proposed erection of a building in the University Gardens, and they be requested not to sanction the present proposal to erect a building within the precincts of the University Gardens, as such a step would considerably mar the amenities and the picturesqueness of the Garden and its surroundings, and curtail the dimensions of the existing open space which is even now too small for the needs of the Fort Ward."

In support of his proposition, Dr. Master said that the question was a very important one and should be carefully considered by the Corporation. In 1910 a similar suggestion was made by Government, that time to erect a large examination hall in the garden. A very strong and emphatic protest was made on that occasion and the Corporation, too, joined in it. They were already short of open spaces and if they were to allow the construction of buildings on the few plots that were available, the open spaces in the City would be very scanty. This garden was being used by children, and he hoped that the Corporation would pass this proposition unanimously. If the University, required accommodation, they should apply to Government to acquire other buildings in the vicinity under the Land Acquisition Act.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded the proposition and reserved his remarks.

Mr. Wacha opposed the proposition. He said that the present proposal to build was quite different from the old one so far as he could tell from the reports and the recreation ground would be preserved. He did not think that any reason to complain existed now, especially in view of the fact, as he understood, that the Government were going to improve the whole of the front line and add to the amenities of the garden. He hoped that in the interests of the University and in the interests of the children, the proposition would be rejected.

Dr. Jehangir supported the proposal and suggested that some portion of the Sea should be reclaimed for University buildings.

Dr. Moses thought that it would be well to wait until a Government resolution on the report of the Development Committee was published.

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia was in favour of the proposition. He said that the locality was already crowded with buildings and no more extension should be tolerated. With regard to Mr. Wacha's remark about Government improving the gardens, he said that Government were never known to beautify their grounds.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan opposed the proposition, which he said asked the University not to carry out functions which were obligatory on them to carry out under a statute.

Mr. Navalkar observed that the interests of the City should be considered first and those of the University afterwards.

Mr. Mody observed that to allow the construction of a building on the University grounds would be nothing short of a desecration, provided they could find room elsewhere. In the report of the Development Committee, it was stated that after 100 acres had been reclaimed, the Secretariat would be removed there, and he suggested that the University could be located in the present Secretariat buildings. He reiterated that the gardens would be disfigured by a hideous structure that would be put up there.

Mr. Tod endorsed every word uttered by Mr. Mody.

Dr. Sukhia said that it was sanitation that kept a sound body and sound mind, and open spaces were required for that purpose. He, therefore, joined in the emphatic protest raised by Mr. Mody.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday.

THE LOCKED DOOR.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Though it seems to be the fashion in certain quarters to resent enquiries and criticisms about the Indian Medical Service, as recent events have proved, I may yet venture to draw the attention of those concerned to an innovation which is proposed in the constitution of the staff of the Grant Medical College. I shall be very much obliged and eased at heart, if any one can show to me that the proposed change is not meant to be a closed door against the advancement of Indians in the medical employ of the Government.

At present, the Senior Professor of the Grant Medical College is th principal of the Institution, and generally, is the Principal Medical Officer of the Sir J. J. Hospital. He is also one of the Physicians or Surgeons to the Hospital, and enjoys the right of private practice. So far as one can see, there is nothing against an Indian, or a Non-I.M.S., becoming the Senior Professor and thus, the Principal. Of course, till lately no Non-I.M.S. Indian has held a major Professorship which would qualify him for the post. Only last year has the independent medical profession succeeded in wrenching from the service one of their coveted posts.

If what we are given to understand is correct, the proposed changes are meant to do away with the Principal, and replace him by a Dean, the first and foremost qualification required of whom is that he must belong to the I.M.S. This Dean is to be a Professor having no Hospital appointment, and no private practice.

Now what will be the result of these changes? This present staff of Professors without Hospital appointments are, in order of seniority of appointment to these posts, as follows:—

(1) Professor of Physiology, who is an I.M.S.

(2) Professor of Anatomy, who is a Non-I.M.S. Indian.

(3) Professor of Pathology, who is an I.M.S.

This being so, the Professor of Physiology would in all probability be the Dean. The present incumbent is on leave in England, and according to the proposed changes, the Non-I.M.S. Indian Professor of Anatomy would have his rights superseded by his Junior, the I.M.S. Professor of Pathology, simply because, he does not belong to the military service.

May I know, Sir, why the Non-I.M.S. Professor, whatever their rights and abilities, should have their claims ignored? May I know, Sir, why the selection of the Dean under the new regulations should be made exclusively from within the fold of the favoured service?

No one can assert that these changes are meant to increase the efficiency of the staff. The first full time Chair that of Physiology—was created by Lord Reay with the object that the Professor may devote his attention to teaching, and his leisure he may devote to research. He was debarred from private practice and was given a compensatory local allowance. From the fact that during the twenty six years that this arrangement has prevailed we have not heard of any piece of research having been published from the physiological laboratory, one may presume that the teaching duties are exceptionally heavy as they certainly are. Recently however the Professor occupying this chair has been allowed "special consulting practice." Further now that he may become Dean he will have more work to do and still less time to devote to teaching.

May I know, Sir, if this state of affairs is consistent with the object with which the full time Professorships were created?

Sir, let me not be misunderstood. My grevance is no against the individual members of the Indian Medical Service. They are, I am sure, a most estimable lot of men. My complaint is that they are given a monopoly of posts by a system which locks the door on pure merit,—a system as unfair as its existence at this date is surprising in a progressive and civilised country.—Yours, etc.,

FOR OPEN DOOR.
LONDON, May 14.

THE "ZAMINDAR CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 15.

In the "Zemindar" security forfeiture appeal to-day, before the Special Bench of the Chief Court, Mr. Fazl Hussain, counsel for appellant addressed the Court at some length in reply.

He admitted there has been exaggerations of harmless matters, but these exaggerations had no other object than to lay emphasis on the subject matter of the grievance.

Mr. Justice Rattigan observed, that one of the objects of the Press Act was to check the ventilation of grievances in an objectionable manner.

Continuing counsel said, that Mahbub Alum, Editor of the "Paisa Akhbar" in his book of travel devoted a whole chapter to drunkenness in England and several others have done so. The Special Bench inimated that it reserved judgment.

HINDU-MAHOMEDAN RIOT NEAR DACCA.

FIFTEEN ON EACH SIDE WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

DACCA, June 15

A riot took place at Satmajid near Dacca on Saturday between a number of Hindus and Mahomedans, in the course of which fifteen on each side were wounded.

The disturbance arose out of a land dispute which was followed by the alleged capture of seventeen Mahomedans by three or four hundred Hindus. Nineteen Mahomedans have been arrested.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS' TERM OF OFFICE.

DATE OF TERMINATION.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government, Legal Department, has been circulated among the members of the Bombay Corporation:—

I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of Government Order in this Department, No. 662, dated 2nd June 1914, and to request that you will be so good as to favour Government with your opinion called for in paragraph 1 thereof.

The order of Government is as follows:—

Copies of the correspondence with the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector of Bombay, the Agent to Government for the Sardars in the Deccan, the President Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, the Registrar of the University of Bombay, the Presidents, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, the President, Millowners' Association at Ahmedabad, and the Financial Department for favour of stating whether the 30th of April 1916 would be a convenient date for the termination of the office of the additional members of the existing Council.

Under the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement the Revised Financial Statement is to be presented to the Council on a day not later than the 13th day of March, and in practice it is presented about that date. It is also desirable that the elections to the Council should be completed before it becomes very hot in Sind and the northern part of the Presidency proper. The date may be considered with special reference to these two points. Under Regulations XI (1) of the Election Regulations of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Governor shall call upon the electorate concerned to elect a person within three months of the date when a vacancy will occur in the ordinary course of events. If, therefore, the 30th April 1916 is selected as the date for the termination of the period of the Council, the Government notifications could issue in February 1916 and other preliminary steps could be taken during that month, and the elections could be held towards the end of March or the beginning of April.

The Reports should be forwarded to Government not later than the 15th July 1914.

This matter first arose when the local Government wrote to the Government of India in November 1912, in the course of which letter they stated as follows:—

I am further to say that as the three years' term of the Council expires in the second half of December it would not be possible in every third year for a finance committee to be appointed as early as the 1st December. The retiring Council would still be in office, and their successors even if elected by that date would not be able to enter on their term of office until the vacancies occurred. The Governor in Council is of opinion that this inconvenience should be removed by the addition of a proviso to Regulation X to the effect that notwithstanding anything contained in that regulation the term of office of the additional members elected or nominated in 1912 shall terminate on the 31st October 1915. It may be observed that it is not the usual practice of the Council to meet in November or December and that no opposition is anticipated to the curtailment of the period of office of the next Council, when the reason for this action is understood. Moreover it would be more convenient if the elections could be held on future occasions in the month of October rather than in the month of December, as the existing arrangement seriously hampers the touring arrangements of the District Officers. The Commissioner in Sind in fact proposed that the Sind elections should be held this year in October instead of December; but the proposal was not submitted to the Government of India because on this occasion the revised Regulations were still under the consideration of the Secretary of State. I am therefore, to request that if this suggestion commends itself to the Governor General in Council, the Secretary of State may be moved to approve the amendment of Regulation X."

The Government of India consulted all the Provincial Governments and writing on the 6th May last, they stated through the Home Secretary:—

There is general agreement on the part of the local Governments consulted that a change in this direction may suitably be made, and this can obviously be effected either by curtailing or extending the term of office of the present additional members. After careful consideration of the opinions of the local Governments, the Government of India have come to the conclusion that curtailment would give rise to criticism, and have decided therefore to adopt the alternative remedy. The period of extension to be granted should be fixed so as to permit of the new Councils being constituted and electing their representatives on the Imperial Council not later than the 30th June 1916. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Coucil, the Government of India may be informed of the date up to which the Government of Bombay recommend the extension of the term of the additional members of the present Council, and that they may be favoured with drafts of the amendments required in the Provincial Council Regulations and with recommendations as to the consequential amendments, if any, necessitated in the Regulations relating to the Imperial Legislative Council.

Replying to this on the 23rd May, the local Government stated as follows:—

The Governor in Council is of opinion that it is not very satisfactory to amend a regulation under a Statute to provide for a particular contingency, especially if contingencies similar to that particular contingency are not unlikely to occur in future. He considers, therefore, that it would be preferable to amend Regulation X of the Regulations for the Nomination and Election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in such a manner as to give a general power to the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend by a notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the ordinary term of office of additional members by a period not exceeding one year.

I am accordingly to suggest the following amendment to Regulation X of the said Regulations:—

Add the following as clause (3):—

"With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council may, by notification in the local "Official Gazette," extend by a period not exceeding one year the term of office or any or of all the additional members."

A similar amendment is recommended in the corresponding Regulations X of the Regulations applicable to the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

I am to add that a further letter will be sent communicating the date to which the Government of Bombay, recommend the extension of the term of the additional emmbers of the present Council. The proposed date will probably be about the 30th April 1916; but it is desirable to consult the returning officers before definitely making the proposal."

The whole of this correspondence has been laid before the Corporation under the Government order.

A SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

SENSATION AT NAVSARI.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, June 15.

The case in which Rustamji Jamshedji Garda, of Navsari, is alleged to have shot and caused the death of Lallubhai Dayabhai Desai of Parujan, in consequence of an altercation regarding the right of passage of carts occupied by them in a narrow road in the vicinity of Navsari on 30th May, is causing great sensation amongst the communities of the deceased and the accused.

The accused was granted bail by the Sessions Judge of Navsari.

This morning the Government Pleader, Mr. Gokhale, appeared before the Bench of the Chief Justices, Mr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Justice Khandalawala at the Baroda High Court and prayed that the Sessions Judge's order be set aside as the offence was not bailable and as bail had been granted although the Magistrate's warrant of arrest was not executed and the accused had not surrendered himself.

Mr. Lovji Wadia, barrister, instructed by Mr. Girdharlal Parikh, vakil, for the accused, opposed the application.

After hearing the arguments of both sides the Court set aside the Sessions Judge's order but added that from the papers read out to them the case did not appear one of culpable homicide and that the Navsari Magistrate should bear this in mind if the accused applied for bail after his arrest or after surrendering himself.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE:

SEARCH OF AMIR CHAND'S HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, June 15.

At the conspiracy trial this morning, Mr. Shiv Narain for Hanwant Sahai concluded his cross-examination of Inspector Brij Lal who searched the houses.

Briefly re-examined by Mr. Broadway, Brij Lal said he was not on duty on the State Entry day near the house from which the bomb was thrown at the Viceroy.

To the Assessors witness replied that Mr. Petrie could see all his movements when he was in the room where he found the bomb cap and bottle of petrol.

The next witness was Birhmannand, a broker, who was a witness at Amir Chand's house search. He corroborated the evidence of Inspector Brij Lal as to the finding of the various exhibits there.

In his cross-examination witness swore that a number of those who were making the search, could see the Inspector clearly when he was examining the room where the bomb cap was found. Mr. Petrie with the search witnesses and others, was standing in the doorway all the time and was watching the Inspector. Witness further swore that there was no hole in either of the walls of this room when the search was made.

The cross-examination of this witness was concluded.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSAULT ON A JAILOR.

ACCUSED GETS TWO YEARS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

At Kyd Street Police Court, to-day, Sobhan (alias Shaik Yacub) a prisoner in the jail was charged with assaulting Mr. Henry Francis Hill, a jailor, in the execution of his duty, by striking him with an iron bar.

Mr. Hill said that on the 1st instant he was on inspection duty with Major Hamilton between 7-30 and 8 a.m. They were in the prisoner's yard and having examined the accused's pit walked on. Accused had made no complaint.

As witness walked on accused struck him from behind with the iron bar, (produced), hitting him below the right eye. He had been in hospital for ten days as a result and was still under treatment.

The accused admitted having struck Mr. Hill and added that prisoners in the jail were starved, that the rice they were served with was bad and full of sand and husks. Instead of being given vegitables they only got the stalks and that while fish was sent in for them it was appropriated by other people.

The Magistrate, Mr. Keays, said he had twice visited the jail and had found the food given the prisoners very good. He sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

OIL IN PERSIA.

THE ADMIRALTY CONTRACT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In Saturday's issue of your journal you made some remarks on the Admiralty contract with the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., and the manner in which it affects the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 which are not correct.

Referring to Lord Crewe's statement on the Trans-Persian Railway, you say it comes just at the time when the admiralty is negotiating for an immense concession in Persia, coupled with an interest of the British Government in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co." The news that the Admiralty has turned concession-hunter is certainly startling, and I shall be very glad if you can enlighten me as to the nature and whereabouts of this immense concession which the admiralty is negotiating for. So far as I understand, the Admiralty's financial interests in Persia at present will be limited to the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., in which they are obtaining a controlling interest by purchasing £2,000,000 worth of shares and £200,000 worth of Debentures. This will bring the Company's capital up to very nearly £5,000,000, and the money will be utilised in exploiting further ground in the Bakhtiari country and in constructing a second pipe line to the coast. In return the Admiralty obtain a contract for a large supply of oil at a favourable price.

You then proceed to say "This enormous enterprise it carried into effect, will mean that we shall be involved in the affairs, not only of the Neutral zone, but in those of a great part of the Russian zone, where according to the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, England undertook "not to seek for herself and not to support in favour of British subjects any concession of a political or commercial nature. Nothing could be clearer than that the project violates the Convention and foreshadows an altogether new state of affairs in Persia. If Mr. Churchill, in his determined search for oilfields, should have his way over the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the Neutral zone ceases to exist."

As a matter of fact the clause from article I. of the Anglo-Russian Convention, from which you quote above, does not apply to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession, as can be seen from article III. which lays down that "all concessions existing at present in the regions indicated in articles I. and II. are maintained." The concession, which the Oil Company holds, covers, as you rightly state, practically the whole of the Neutral Sphere and a greater part of the Russian Sphere. It was granted in 1901, six years before the Convention was signed, to Mr. W. K. D'Arcy, who I believe spent two or three hundred thousand pounds on it and then sold it to the Burma Oil Company, who floated the present Anglo-Persian Oil Company to work it and in which were also fused two minor concerns, the Bakhtiari Oil Co., and the First Exploitation Syndicate.

Thus it will be seen the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's vast concesion is protected by Article III. of the Convention and nothing can be clearer than that the project in no way threatens the violation of the Anglo-Russian Convention. That it foreshadows, however, an altogether new state of affairs in Persia, is certainly the earnest hope of all British merchants who have dealings with that country. The hopelessly drifting policy of Sir Edward Grey has already gone too far and done irretrievable damage to British interests, but now that the Government themselves are on the point of acquiring vital interests in Persia, it is to be hoped that they will make a *volte face* and wholeheartedly support British enterprise in the country.

As for the so-called Neutral Sphere, it is generally acknowledged that this should never have existed but that the territory it covers should have been wholly included in the British Sphere. Sir Edward Grey laid great stress on these Spheres of influence being of a commercial as opposed to a political nature, and nine-tenths of our commercial interests lie in the Neutral Sphere instead of the patch of barren country over which we assert our right.

The Anglo-Russian Convention certainly calls for revision and the inclusion not only of the whole of the Neutral zone is the Sphere of British influence but also Ispahan which without any excuse was weekly accorded to Russia. It is perhaps not generally recognised, and certainly not by Downing Street, that, apart from being one of the largest marts in Persia in which British Trade reigned supreme, Ispahan is the key to the Bakhtiari country and indeed to the political and strategical position of the South,—Yours, etc.,

EDWARD CHICK,

Bombay, June 15.

CHILDRENS ACT,

NEW SYSTEM FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The first court to be established in India for dealing solely with juvenile offenders was opened in Lower Circular Road to-day, Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presiding.

Under a new system which has yet to be notified by the passing of the Childrens Act, offenders under the age of fifteen will be dealt with by this court.

Interviewed to-day, one of the Magistrates said that the new scheme promised well and possessed special facilities for dealing with youngsters who probably committed crime, not from criminal intent, but more out of mischief. The object of the court would be to put them in the way of becoming respectable citizens.

"PLUCKED THREE TIMES"

DISHEARTENED STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 15.

At a coroner's enquiry into the death of a Bengali student named Bankim Chunder Banerjee, to-day, it was stated that he had left a letter to the police in which he informed them that he had committed suicide by taking poison because he had been plucked three times in a science examination in connection with the Calcutta University. A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

MEAT SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

SUGGESTED NEW MEAT AND FISH MARKETS.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

The methods by which the daily meat supply is brought into Bombay are condemned by the Municipal Commissioner as "expensive and insanitary," and in the following letter to the Corporation he suggests a remedy. This is that the Corporation should acquire the old Native Infantry Lines for the construction of meat and vegetable railway sidings; that a road should be constructed from these sidings to the Crawford Market; that a meat and fish market on sanitary lines, containing facilities for cold storage, should be built on the side of this road; and that the meat should then be brought in by train instead of by bullock wagons.

The Commissioner's letter is as follows:—

The expensive and insanitary methods by which the daily meat supply is brought into the city have of recent years provoked general comment. I understand that at one time the supplies were brought in by train, but I am unaware exactly why the practice was discontinued, though the probable reason was the absence of facilities for unloading at or near the Arthur Crawford Market. In a report on the meat supply of the city made in 1911 Dr. Goldsmith, First Assistant to the Health Officer, strongly advocated that "the existing transport into Bombay by bullock wagons should be abolished and arrangements entered into with the Railway Companies to run meat in by train in properly constructed dust-proof wagons." In 1909, the Corporation by its resolution of 11th March 1909 appointed a Committee to consider proposals made by the G. I. P. Railway for an exchange of land in the vicinity of Victoria Terminus. In its report which was approved and adopted by the Corporation in its resolution of 18th August 1910 that Committee explicitly recognised the necessity for the provision of land at Victoria Terminus for the extension of the Arthur Crawford Market and for meat and vegetable sidings in connection therewith, and it appears to have been understood that the earliest opportunity should be taken by the Commissioner to submit proposals to that effect, as the site approved for the meat and vegetable sidings is separated from the Arthur Crawford Market by the old Native Infantry Lines site and the sidings could not be of the slightest use without means of access to them from the market. Hitherto the Military authorities to whom the land in question belongs have shown great reluctance to parting with any of it, but it now appears that they realize that this site is no longer suitable for their requirements and I understand that, though they are not prepared to sell it piecemeal they would be prepared to dispose of the whole of it if a suitable offer were forthcoming.

The present is therefore an opportunity such as can never occur again for remedying a state of affairs which not only gives offence to the comfort and sentiments of a large body of the public but also constitutes a serious menace to the health of the city. I will explain briefly how these conditions arise.

In the first place a large section of the population of the city does not consume meat and the presence of the meat and fish markets in close proximity to the vegetable market is something of an offence to it.

A DANGER TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

Again the existing sheds in which the meat market is accommodated are in every way unsatisfactory for the purpose. The stalls and other arrangements for the preparation and sale of the meat have become so old and insanitary that they are a distinct danger to the public health—while the situation and construction of the meat market are such that it causes at times a serious nuisance in what is even now one of the most frequented parts of the city.

Further the present methods by which both meat and other supplies are brought into the city are most antiquated, expensive and insanitary. As the Corporation are aware the meat supplies are brought by bullock vans from Bandra and the quality of the meat suffers very considerably both from the time occupied in the journey and from contamination by dust. In addition to this the daily passage to and from Bandra of some forty large meat vans is a serious obstruction to the roads. It has not yet been finally decided whether it will be necessary to remove the Municipal Slaughter House from Bandra. In the event of it being found necessary to do so it is obvious that the existing method of transport would no longer be possible, but even if the retention of the Bandra Slaughter House be finally approved there can be no doubt that the substitution of transport by Railway for the present transport by road would be not only economical but also a distinct step in the direction of hygienic progress.

The other produce which arrives daily at the Market is first brought to the Victoria Terminus Goods Siding and is transported thence by carts and it is obvious that this arrangement also is far from being economical.

A NEW MARKET.

It is now possible by the acquisition of a portion of the Native Infantry Lines site to remedy most if not all of these deficiencies. As a consequence of the arrangements approved of by the Corporation in their resolution above referred to for the alteration of the Railway Lines entering the Victoria Terminus station the Railway Company are now in a position to give facilities for siding accommodation so that all supplies could be received at the Native Infantry Lines site. Along the siding a road could be constructed leading direct to the Crawford Market and at the side of this road could be built beef, mutton and fish markets constructed on sanitary modern lines and containing facilities for cold storage. A meat market so placed would suffer from none of the disabilities from which the present market suffers. It would be removed from the public thoroughfare and screened from it by buildings to be erected on the frontage of Palton Road; but the chief advantage to be derived from the arrangement would be that it would be possible to unload the meat directly into the market from wagons on the siding in such a manner that it would hardly be necessary to handle it at all. This could be done by the provision of overhead wires on which would run wheels to which the meat could be attached; at the same time vegetables, fruit and other daily supplies could be transported direct to the Crawford Market without the comparatively long journey through the streets which is at present necessary. The transference of the meat and fish markets would make it possible to provide on the site of the existing markets additional accommodation for fruit and vegetable stalls and for shops for which there is considerable demand. All that would be necessary would be to construct an adequate road direct to the market and it might even be possible to effect most of the transport by an aerial ropeway or underground pneumatic tube.

There is thus, in my opinion, a very strong case for the acquisition of a portion of the site of the Old Native Infantry Lines for Municipal purposes. Exactly how much of the site will be necessary for our requirements it is difficult to say. We shall shortly have to pull down the chawls on the land to be handed over to the G. I. P. Railway for sidings and it will be necessary to provide some accommodation in substitution for them for the labour staff of the Health Department in A Ward. It would of course be impossible to do this on any save land removed from the frontage of Palton Road as the cost would be prohibitive. Land will also be required in the neighbourhood for a site for a Primary School and to this the same condition applies. Improvement Trust Chawls at present occupy a portion of the land behind the Musafarkhana and I understand that the Trust desire to retain this land. The entrance to the Eastern Avenue will be diretly opposite Palton Road and as soon as Sydenham Road is begun a broad strip will be taken from the Old Native Infantry Lines site to widen Palton Road in continuation of it. The frontage land at this corner and all along Palton Road will thus be very valuable and only suitable for the accommodation of the better class of shops.

A SCHOOL AND PLAYGROUND.

I have been several times over the site with the Executive Engineer and I forward herewith a plan prepared by him under my instructions showing a possible future layout for the ground. According to this plan the Improvement Trust would be given all the frontages along Palton Road and would also retain the area between the Musafarkhana and the Railway Lines at present occupied by their chawls. The Municipality would surrender to the Trust the land marked G at present forming part of the municipal stables and the workshops. The whole of the rest of the interior of the plot would be taken up by the Municipality and would be used for a meat and a fish market with cold storage, for the extension of the chawl area and for a road to Crawford Market. A plot of 5,262 square yards would also be reserved for a Municipal School and play-ground and a further plot measuring 2,618 square yards adjoining the the Carnac Bridge for the construction of an incinerator if experiment in other parts of the town proves that this could be done without any danger of nuisance to the neighbouring locality.

COST OF THE SCHEME.

Some years ago when the future disposal of this land was under consideration I understand that a Committee which was appointed by Government to value it estimated the value of the frontage land at Rs. 100 per square yard and that of the back land as Rs. 30 per square yard. With the lay-out set forth in the plan it is estimated that at these rates the Municipality would have to pay Rs. 6,59,210 for the land to be acquired by it and that it would recover Rs. 2,46,400 by the sale of the land in plot G to the Improvement Trust. I believe that the valuation referred to was never admitted to be correct by the Military Authorities, but any enhancement in value that may have taken place would probably affect the price of the frontage land more than that of the back land and so from the point of view of the Municipality the cost should rather be less than greater than that above suggested. These figures and the lay-out are however merely problematical The lay-out of the land is of such importance that it would in my opinion be proper for the Corporation subsequently to investigte the matter thoroughly by means of a Committee, but for the present it is impossible to place definite proposals and estimates of cost before the Corporation or such a Committee. The Improvement Trust is in a position to negotiate with the Military Authorities for the acquisition of the whole of the land and I understand from the Chairman that he would be willing to do so as soon as he has any definite assurance that the Corporation would be prepared to take up a considerable portion of the site for the purposes which I have already explained. To prevent any possibility of misunderstanding I have thought it best to approach the Corporation before proceeding any further with the negotiations and in the circumstances I have the honour to request the Corporation to authorize the Commissioner to inform the Improvement Trust that they will be prepared to take up a considerable portion of the back land at a price equal to the cost incurred by the Trust in acquiring it on the understanding that detailed proposals shall be submitted by the Commissioner to the Corporation for their approval before any definite arrangement is arrived at.

A successful public meeting was held in Patna City on the 10th instant, with Mr. J. L. Merriman, City Magistrate in the Chair, at which it was decided to establish a Central Co-operative Bank in Patna City for the benefit of small traders, artisans, etc., of Patna and Bankipore. The Bank will have a capital of Rs. 30,000 and ordinary shareholders will be advanced loans to the extent of ten times the face value of the shares held by them at a cheap rate of interest, say ½ pice per rupee per month.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ANNIE MARY STEWART .....*Petitioner.*

v.

WILLIAM STEWART .....*Respondent.*

The petitioner Annie Mary Stewart, sued her husband, William Stewart, for judicial seperation and maintainance

Mr. Campbell (instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.) appeared for the petitioner. The respondent did not appear.

Mr. Campbell, in opening the case, said that the petitioner was married to the responded in October, 1913. The petitioner was running a boarding-house, and was maintaining herself and her husband who had no occupation and was not doing a stroke of work. Their life was one of great unhappiness from the first. Counsel then detailed several occasions when Mr. Stewart was violent to his wife, tried to choke her, and threatened to kill her with a razor. He was twice prosecuted by her for assault; once she relented, and the second time he was fined and bound over.

The petitioner called said:—I reside at Rafi Mansions, Wodehouse Road, where I have a boarding house. I was married in October, 1913, and from the day I married my husband had no occupation. On December 13th, he came to our place with two friends, and after they had left he came to my room and tried to choke me. He was drunk. I shouted for help and ran to the room of Mrs. Matchin, who was not in her room and then to Mr. Sutherland's room, where my husband followed me and tried to throttle me.

Mr. Sutherland intervened and pursuaded him to go back, Next day, the 14th, the same thing happened and I obtained a summons against him. When the summons was served on him he became wild, tore the summons and broke the furniture and threw down the crockery, and ran after me to strike me. I ran out of the house. Again in December, I had to go to the police station to complain about him. I saw Mr. Guider, and he sent Inspector Holme and another inspector with me. On seeing them my husband rushed at me to assault me. Saying he would kill me. Mr. Holme, who prevented him, was struck by him and he had to be taken to the police lock-up.

I withdrew the summons against him on his assurance of better behaviour, and that he would find some work for himself. I gave him Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 on two occasions to assist him in finding work, but it seems he spent it all on drink.

After detailing two or three other occasions of violent behaviour the witness said. On February, 7th, I told him the best thing was to part. I agreed to give him Rs. 600 or 700, as I saw that because of his behaviour my business was going to ruin. He said "you will have to keep me and if you don't I will kill you." I had to leave the boarding house in charge of Mrs. Myers, and go to my cousin's place, as instructed by the police. He was prosecuted and fined Rs. 10. He was very drunk and the case had to be put back a day on that account. I returned to my house on the 12th February, sent his luggage out to him and forbade him to enter my house. Shortly after he went to East Africa, where the Immigration officers refused to allow him to land, and he returned by the same boat to Bombay. On March 25th I received two letters asking me to see him privately, but I refused. He again tried to enter my house by force, but as I raised an alarm and sent for police he went away. Subsequently I received two letters from him from Columbo. I don't know where he is now.

Mrs. Mayers and Mrs. Matchin were called and both deposed to having seeing the respondent assaulting and trying to choke his wife several times.

Inspector Holmes spoke to going to Mrs. Stewart's house with her." I found," said the witness. "that Mr. Stewart had practically wrecked the whole office."

A decree for judicial separation was passed as prayed for.

Mr. Campbell—I would ask your Lordship for maintainance. We want it more for precaution, as, if he knew that if we had a claim against him he would not dare to come near us.

His Lordship—It is no use making an order which could not be carried out. If he comes into a fortune you might apply again!

BREACH OF PROMISE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ROSE KATE KORREA *Plaintiff.*

v.

THOMAS WILLIAM D'ALMEIDA *Defendant.*

This was an action for damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Jardine (instructed by Messrs. Soonderdas and Co.) appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Campbell (instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Talyarkhan, in opening for the plaintiff, said the plaintiff and defendant became acquainted in September, 1910. The acquaintance ripened into attachment. An oral promise of marriage was made which was subsequently reduced to writing. The defendant daily visited the plaintiff assuring her of deep and undying love. In May, 1913, she heared that he was going out with another girl. They were engaged for 3 years. The written statement of the defendant admitted the promise and its breach, and he brought Rs. 1,000 in Court by way of damages and costs. Mr. Talyarkhan said that Rs. 1,000 was wholly inadequate looking to the fact that the defendant belonged to a very wealthy and well-known Catholic, family, and in a small community like the Catholic community, the fact that she was engaged and going about with the defendant for three years would be prejudicial, almost fatal, to her securing an eligible man for her husband.

Mr. Campbell, for the defendant, and the defendant was only 18 when he entered into an engagement with her. He was working as a schoolmaster for Rs. 20 a month. His father disapproved of the marriage; so much so that he actually made a will disinheriting the defendant altogether if he married this lady.

After some argument the case was compromised the defendant paying the plaintiff Rs. 1,500 for damages and Rs. 300 for costs. A decree in these terms was passed by his Lordship.

SERVICE OF A SUMMONS.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

NARSINGDAS JODHRAJ, A FIRM, *v.* HARDWARIMAL GANGARAM AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion on behalf of the first defendants as to to why *the ex parte* decree passed against him on 11th March by Mr. Justice Beaman should not be set aside and the suit restored on the board.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the first defendant in support of the notice of motion dated the 9th June, 1914.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiffs.

The facts are that this suit was filed by the plaintiffs against the two defendants (uncle and nephew respectively) for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 4,000 due on certain transactions in which they acted as the *pucca adatias* of the defendants.

Mr. Talyarkhan, for the first defendant, submitted that on the 8th of February, 1913, a writ of summons was sent to Cawnpore addressed to the first defendant. It was returned marked "refused and unclaimed." On March 11th, a decree was taken on the strength of that letter. Mr. Justice Beaman passed a decree in the plaintiffs' favour. The question is whether the summons was properly served on the first defendant or not. He submitted that the summons was not properly served. The defendant never resided at Cawnpore between August, 1912, and May, 1913. The transaction had taken place in 1910 and their defence was that they were wagering transactions. The whole question was whether it was sufficient service or not. Besides, the second defendant, his client's nephew was a minor. It was clearly tactics on the plaintiffs' part to get this decree. He made this application under O. 9, R. 3 of the Civil Procedure Code. His business was at Delhi and he never resided at Cawnpore. The whole case had proceeded on the assumption that his client was served with a summons and he had refused it.

After the plaintiffs' *munim's* affidavit had been road his Lordship passed his order.

In the course of his order, his Lordship said that after having heard counsel for defendant thoroughly, he declined to believe that the first defendant had been harrassed. In spite of all circumstances tending to show that the first defendant was served with the summons, his Lordship would give the first defendant an opportunity of contesting the plaintiffs' claim, on condition that he deposited Rs. 4,000 or any security to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary, on or before 12 a.m., on Friday the 19th instant. If the condition was complied with, the decree would be set aside, and the suit would be restored on the board of Mr. Justice Beaman. If no deposit was made, notice of motion would he discharged.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Malvi, Hirala. Mody and Ranchhoddas.

Solicitors for first defendant:—Motichand and Devidas.

SERVICE OF A SUMMONS,

AN EX-PARTE DECREE SET ASIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.-

TRIBHOWANDAS N. MALVI *v.* ABDULALLY HAKIMJI PAGHDIWALLA. AND OTHER.

This was a motion in support of a rule nisi of 9th April, 1914, calling upon plaintiffs to show cause why the *ex parte* decree passed against the first defendant on the 8th January by Mr. Justice Beaman should not be set aside.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the first defendant in support of the rule.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

The facts are that this suit was filed by Mr. Malvi, a solicitor of the High Court, as the lessor of certain properties situated at Parel, against the first defendant (who is a lessee of the properties) for arrears of rent and forefeiture of the land owing to breach of certain covenants on the first defendant's part. The rent was Rs. 57 per month and the arrears of rent amounted to Rs. 1,000 and odd. The said property was purchased by the first defendant from a previous lessee for the sum of Rs. 21,000 in 1908. He had spent a considerable sum on repairs of this property, which consisted of a chawl and three buffalo stables. The property was mortgaged by him, and in exercise of the power of sale, the mortgagee sold the property at an auction sale to one Mistry, the second defendant. As certain covenants were not observed by the first defedant. the plaintiff who had a right to forefeit, filed the present suit. An *ex parte* decree was obtained against the first defendant, and the plaintiff proved that substituted service was effected on the first defendant. The second defendant, who was present, consented to a decree beeing passed against him.

The first defendant got a rule nisi from his Lordship, as to why the *ex parte* decree should not be set aside on the ground that the order for substituted service was improperly taken and hence there was no proper service of the summons.

Mr. Setalvad (for the plaintiff after narrating the above facts, submitted thtt since the property was sold by the mortgagee his (the first defendant's) right, title and interest in the said property was gone, and his only remedy could be against the mortgagee for damages under sec. 69 of the Transfer of Property Act. The first defendent had therefore, no interest left in the property. Again, the first defendant had to establish that he was not duly served.

Is it necessary to resort to that ground,—*ex parte* applications for substituted service are very often made by parties on false grounds. The sale of the property took place on 19th February, 1913, and the second defendant took possession on that day. Was it conceivable that the first defendant never approached the property since then?

The plaintiff's clerk with a bailiff went to the defendant's house in Doctor Street, on two mornings, and one evening His nephew informed them that he could be seen at a particular time. They went at that time and he was not found. Hence the order for substituted service was obtained.

His Lordship:—Is that sufficient for substituted service? How can you justify substituted service. That may happen to you?

Mr. Bahadurji:—We say that defendant has no nephew aged 16 years.

After Mr. Setalvad had finished his arguments, Mr. Bahadurji, for the defendant, submitted that the affidavits would convince his Lordship that the summons was not properly served. His client was for a long time away at Dohad and he submitted that no proper inquiry was made for him at his place in Doctor Street. The men who went to serve the summons did not stay there even for five minutes. The sale of the property also was collusive. He submitted that there was collusion between the mortgagee and the purchaser (the second defendant) and the plaintiff. His client was out of Bombay from December to March and he did not know anything of this *ex-parte* decree against him. In order to have the sale set aside, his client must first get this *ex-parte* decree set aside; otherwise if he filed a suit against the mortgagee to have the sale set aside, he would say that defendant had no interest in the property.

His Lordship passed on order making the rule absolute. In the course of his order his Lordship said that this was a rule nisi calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the *ex-parte* decree should not be set aside. The application was based on the allegation of the defendant that the summons was not served. There was no dispute as to the facts and circumstances relating to the service of summons on defendant as alleged by plaintiff. The learned counsel for plaintiff raised two contentions size (1) that the first defendant had no interest in the subject matter of litigation; (2) that the first defendant's statement that he never knew about this suit till the hearing of this rule was false. It was possible that on merits the first defendant might have no case or a poor case or a doubtful case. This is a decree for foreiture. Breaches of covenants might have been committed or not. Those were not questions which arose for the present. If this decree stood, the first defendant could not be in a position to seek relief against the mortgagee. The circumstances surrounding the sale of the property to the second defendant were such that they should be investigated, and the first defendant must have an opportunity of having such investigation. The question was whether the summons was duly served or not. The plaintiff's allegations, granting that they were true, were that two men visited the defendant's house by paying two flying visits on two mornings and one on one evening. They did not stay there for five minutes. All the attempt that plaintiff made to serve the summons was three visits to the house. Could it be assumed that all that was sufficient for a substituted service? The section required that substituted service could only be made if the defendant was keeping out of the way. There was the plaintiff's own statement that the defendant was residing in Doctor Street. His house was open; his family there. In this case, his Lordship could not possibly conceive why the defendant should keep out of the way. The conduct of the defendant was more in keeping with his ignorance of what was taking place. The defendant was, therefore, entitled to say that he was not served with the summons. Refusing to make the rule absolute would be a denial of justice to him. The rule would be made absolute, and the *ex-parte* decree set aside. Defendant to file his written statement within ten days. Suit to be on Mr. Justice Beaman's board for hearing after the expiry of three weeks.

Solicitors for plaintiff Malvi, H. M. & Ranchhoddas.

Solicitors for defendant Vachha & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A QUESTION OF WAIVER.

(Before Justices Beaman and Hayward).

THE DHARWAR BANK *v.* KESHAV RAGHVENDRA CHITGUPI AND ANOTHER.

This was an application filed under the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court under Section 25 of the Provincial Small Courts Act. The circumstances which gave rise to the present application were these. The plaintiff bank brought a suit against the defendants to recover from them Rs 114 on the strength of an instalment bond passed by them on 18th August, 1909. The bond in suit provided for the repayment of the loan by 15 monthly instalments of Rs. 10 each, the first instalment being due on the 15th September, 1909, and there was also a clause in it whereby the plaintiff bank could recover all the remaining instalments on the default in the payment of any one of the instalments on the due date. Accordingly the first two instalments were paid on one date and the third instalment was paid on the 22nd November, 1909, and a higher interest was charged on the instalments for the over due period. The present suit was brought on 13th March, 1913. The question then arose whether the suit was in time. The Subordinate Judge's court at Hubli held that the suit was barred by limitation as the cause of action arose on default in payment of the third instalment, and it also held that mere acceptance and payment of overdue instalment did not save limitation and dismissed the plaintiff Bank's claim with costs.

Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, in support of the rule, contended that the subsequent payment and acceptance of an overdue instalment amounted to a waiver of the plaintiff's right to sue for the whole sum and the cause of action arose when a fresh default occurred, and in respect of which there was no waiver on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, who appeared to show cause against the rule, said that the Statute of Limitation operated notwithstanding the subsequent payment of the overdue instalments that the payments of overdue instalments cannot by themselves prove a waiver and further that the failure to pay in accordance with the terms of the instalment bond was not affected for the purposes of limitation by subsequent payment and acceptance.

Their Lordships, relying upon section 20 of the Limitation Act and the principle decided in 27 Bombay at page 1 (Kashiram V. Pandu) held that there were circumstances in this case clearly indicating that there was waiver on the part of the plaintiff bank, and the cause of action having arisen on the default in payment of the seventh instalment, the suit was in time. Their Lordships, therefore, made the rule absolute with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Short Causes.

799-13—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Haji Ali Abubaikar, Kumar Shri Vijyasung Sametung Patell and Ez.

1160-13—Jehanjir M. and S. Merwanji Ardeshir Jamsetji Noble. Dewji Sorabji and ors.

25-14—Ardeshir H. W. and Cd. The Central Bank of India, Ld., Mathuradas Govindji. Vacha and Co. Mulji and Tha.

216-14—Mulji and Tha Jamnadas Bhugwandas. Mossa. Haji Essa & ors. In person paupers.)

236-14—Mehta, D. & Lalji Hemaji Vagechand & co-a firm Chandanmal Poovamchand a firm.

265-14—Malvi H. M. & R. Bharmal Shripal a firm Versuj Poonja & ors.

318-14—Mulji & Tha Roopchand Ramdas Bajori Juthala Kalyanmal Biknell M. R. & Co.

319-14—Little & Co., Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria & ors. Tricumdas Sadaram && ors.

481-14—Captain & V. Parappa Palaid a firm Rambillas & Co., a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

503-14—Patel and Rez, Esmail Mahomed v. Sukhlal Amirchand and Co., a firm Vachha and Co.

507-14—Khanderao L. M. Khamaji Gujaji and Co., v. a firm Dayabhai Chotalal and another(C. P. D. Chunha.

513-14—Hiralal and Co., Virchand Dolcharam a firm v. Lallubhai Hemchand a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

514-14—Little and Co., Weld and Co., a firm v. Hari Ganesh Prabhu and Co., Malvi H. W. and R.

517-14—Raghewaya J. and Co., P. L. A. R. M. S. Praithamby Chitty a firm v. Carrimbhai Rahimtoola Manchershaw and Co.

518-14—Khambatta and Co., Purshotamdas Harakhchand v. Shivnarayen Jumani, Tyabji and Co.

532-14—Hiralal and Co., Pestonji Dadabhoy Padsha and another v. Mistry Nathoo Karson.

535-14—Little and Co., The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., v. Hill Sayyer and Co., a firm.

539-14—Judah and Solomon, The Jumna Flur Hills Co., Ltd., v. Stanislaus Hewett and ors., Jehangir and S.

Undefended New Long Causes.

429-14—Judah and Soll. Missim Isral Bekhsy v. Lakhamsey Dawji and ors.

439-14—C. P. D'Cunha, Bhasker Juggonnath and another. v. Narsoo Narayen Ladkoji.

For further directions and costs on Court's Report.

370-13—Tyabji D. and Co., Bai Jamcooverbai v. McKhulal Ranaiyalal and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 731-27983-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C.

424-13—Bheemji & Co Amarchand Mahdow & Co a firm vThe Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. Part heard 7-4-14.

604-13—Madhovji R. and Ch. Bai Jivkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand, Edg. G. W. and Co.

813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Haripprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

837-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1066-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Mariandas & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

287-14—Mulla & Mulla Bai Gojana widow & another v Lavji Mayashankar Trivedi and ors. Mulji & Tha.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Macleod In the Division Court No. 43.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

601-13—Rustomji and Co, Madhavdas Gordhandas and ors v Kunchordas Mulianji and ors, Ard il D and Co, Little and Co, Mans H M and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Rustomji and Co

Short Cause

449-14—Tyabji W an Co., Sewaram Gokuldas a firm v. Dinanath Balkrishna Dandikar and another. Dastur and Co., Part Heard 9-6-14.

Long Causes.

341-13—Shroff D and D, Bai Gajrabai widow v Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade, Little and Co.

652-13—Amin and D (For a Pauper), Nandlal Khushalji v Bai Navivahu widow, Madh K and C.

234-14—Matu J and M, Mathuradas Cullianji and ors v Maneckbai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

255-14—Mulji & Tha R D Sethna v Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Tha. In person (paupers)

A correspondent reports the death of the Raja Bahadur of Manjusha in the Ganjam dist (Madras). which occurred on the 20th ultimo. The deceased was a distinguished poet in Uriya and Sanskrit, and he had done much for the welfare of the Uriya in other provinces. His death is a great loss to the Uriya community

THE BANK FAILURES.

SECURITIES GIVEN TO THE LATE MR. CHOONILAL.

SUIT AGAINST THE WIDOW.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a notice of motion in the suit of the Credit Bank against Chhoti, widow of the late Mr. Choonilal Saraiya and others, including the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank for the appointment of a Receiver of the securities that are alleged to have been given to Mr. Choonilal by the Credit Bank a day or two previous to the Bank's suspension of business.

His Lordship dismissed the application, observing that wherever there was a conflict between two officers of the Court, the Court was averse to making any order of the kind prayed for.

On the notice of motion, Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the Credit Bank and the acting Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine, for the Liquidator of the Specie Bank, to oppose the application.

Mr. Campbell said that the application was for an order against Mr. Jardine's client to hand over the securities to the interim Receiver. He moved on the affidavit of Mr. F. E. Dinshah, the solicitor for the Credit Bank, who stated that the suit was filed against the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Choonilal Saraiya to recover local bills to the extent of Rs. 1,62,850; 2,379 shares of the All India United Insurance Company; a pro-note for Rs. 1,50,000 signed by Karmalli Jusub, Noor Mahomed Jusub, Jaffer Jusub and Rahim Jusub, and 181 shares of the Baroda Tramway Company, on the ground that there was no valid transfer of the securities to Mr. Choonilal, and on the further ground that if there was a transfer, it was made unduly and fraudulently, and as such was void. On December 20th Mr. Sethna was appointed Receiver of such of the securities as had not been realised. With regard to these securities, Mr. Choonilal had admitted in his public examination that before receiving these securities he had seen the resolution stopping the business of the Bank. Mr. Choonilal had also admitted that he had given the local bills to the Specie Bank to collect for him. Mr. Sethna, therefore, requested the Official Liquidator to hand over the securities to him. The Official Liquidator, in his reply, admitted that Choonilal had handed the bills to the Specie Bank for him to collect and keep on his own account, and that some of these bills were collected previous to his death, some were collected during the liquidation and that bills of the value of Rs. 1,15,750 were still with him. He also admitted that the Bank held on behalf of Choonilal the shares mentioned in the plaint. Subsequently, the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank referred the matter to his attorneys, who now claimed to retain these securities on the ground that they had a lien on them as both the Credit Bank and the estate of Choonilal were indebted very largely to the Specie Bank. Mr. Sethna, thereupon, inquired what the indebtedness was, but in spite of repeated requests no information was given to him.

SPECIE BANK'S CLAIM ON MR. CHOONILAL.

Counsel urged that as a matter of fact Choonilal was not at all indebted to the Specie Bank at the time of his death, but the Bank claimed an uncertain sum of money for misfeasance by Choonilal. The securities never belonged to the Specie Bank as they were given to them by Choonilal to collect and keep on his own account under those circumstances, he argued that there was no provision giving the Bank a lien.

Continuing, counsel said that the Specie Bank were made a party defendant by the Court's order on the 9th April, after which his client asked for inspection of the securities and the particulars as to what securities were realised, but the defendant Bank failed to give any inspection. It was prejudicial to allow the securities to remain with the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank, as he had not the same knowledge about the parties signing the bills as the Receiver had as the latter had now known what cases should be compounded in what cases suits should be filed, and in what cases some other method should be adopted. Though bills of over one lakh had become overdue, the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank had not taken any steps to recover them. He had far too much work to do, and he did not know what the parties to the bills were.

Mr. Justice Macleod:—The same remark applies to your client to-day.

Mr. Campbell remarked that his client (Mr. Lang) had the assistance of the staff of the Credit Bank.

Continuing, counsel said that in reply to these allegations, Mr. Slater, the Official Liquidator of the Specie Bank, had filed an affidavit, in which he contended that whatever be the value of the admissions of Choonilal in his public examination, they should not be accepted or assumed as conclusive against the Bank, inasmuch as Aranalia, the accountant of the Credit Bank, had, in making entries in his Bank's books, not acted in a manner consistent with the statements of Choonilal, and in as much as he had debited these securities to the Specie Bank. Counsel said that he did not ask the Court to accept Choonilal's statement as conclusive, but he did ask the Court to consider the admission of the Liquidator that the securities were held by the Bank for Choonilal.

Mr. Campbell went on to say that Mr. Slater further urged that he was not precluded from contending that the securities received from the Credit Bank were received, or that it should be held by the Court that under the circumstances they were received for the benefit of the Indian Specie Bank, but, counsel said, the books of the Specie Bank, contained entries to show that they were received for Choonilal, and on his account, and not on account of the Bank.

Mr. Slater further stated in his affidavit, counsel proceeded, that assuming that the present claim against Choonilal was for an uncertain sum of money for misfeasance, which he did not admit, there was not sufficient ground for the appointment of a Receiver of these securities until it was proved that the securities were not lawfully in his custody and he submitted that the appointment of a Receiver would be prejudicial to the assets of his Bank. He further stated that as managing director Choonilal had advanced to the Credit Bank Rs. 30,000 without any security; that on the day the securities were handed over, the Credit Bank was indebted to the Specie Bank in a sum of Rs. 20,45,535 for *badli* transactions; in Rs. 1,00,123 for an overdraft in the current account; and that even now the Credit Bank was indebted to the Specie Bank in a sum aggregating to Rs. 10,86,191 and the estimated value of the securities against that was Rs. 6,15,000, thus leaving a deficiency of over four lakhs. Mr. Slater further disputed Mr. Choonilal's action in apportioning the securities between the Specie Bank and his private claim, and contended that he was entitled to claim that the securities be applied to the benefit of the Bank. He, however, stated that he was willing to take the Receiver's advice in the matter of realising these securities, and remarked that there was no reason why the two Receivers should not work together without the intervention of the Receiver.

Mr. Campbell urged that a Receiver should be appointed.

Mr. Justice Macleod remarked that the Specie Bank had a banker's lien on these securities.

Mr. Campbell said that that was not so if Choonilal's right to the securities was bad, and they alleged that the transfer to Choonilal was not valid as it was obtained by fraud, the right of the Specie Bank was equally bad under section 16 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. His case was that the securities were given to Choonilal, who lodged them in the Bank, and the Bank received them as coming from a customer. The Bank could not take securities from Choonilal and say that they had a lien against the Credit Bank.

A CLAIM "IN THE AIR."

Mr. Justice Macleod: They have a claim against Choonilal too.

Mr. Campbell: Yes, but that claim is apparently in the air. Again, there would be a lien for a general balance of account and not for misfeasance. Section 171 of the Contract Act gives a lien against a balance of account and not against misfeasance.

In conclusion, Mr. Campbell submitted that this was a very fair application to make. Its granting would not preclude the Liquidator from contending that his letter was written under other circumstances.

Mr. Justice Macleod asked why the Specie Bank were not made parties to the suit before the 9th April, when the plaintiffs knew that they were in possession of the securities. He asked why there was this five months' delay.

Mr. Campbell said that at first there was a long correspondence going on between the two banks. Afterwards, Mr. Slater took up this attitude of a lien, and then he suddenly changed front and suggested that he had a direct right over the securities. It was then that the Specie Bank were made parties.

Mr. Jardine was then called upon to address on the question of realising the securities, and in arguing that point, he said that the knowledge gained by Mr. Sethna did not automatically flow to his successor and the Receiver (Mr. Lang) was in no better position than Mr. Slater. His client had thought it unsafe to proceed with realising the securities as a rule was obtained by the plaintiffs and not made effective against his client. There would be no difficulty, he said, in Mr. Slater consulting the Credit Bank and gaining such benefit as might be remaining in the matter of the realisation of the securities. There would be no inconvenience whether the bills remained with one company or the other.

NOT A VAGUE CLAIM.

As regards the claim against Choonilal, Counsel observed, it was not vague. There was a large account standing in the name of Mr. Nanabhoy, and Rs. 80 lakhs stood at the debit of that account, and the Bank would claim that was Choonilal's account, or that Choonilal had an interest in that account. On that they would claim to be entitled to have a lien on the bills against the balance of that general account. He promised that his client would consult the Credit Bank and give due consideration to their advice in realising the securities. The present application he said, was made with a view to make a transfer of the securities without any convenience or any justice in the matter. They had made up a case on a statement made rashly by Mr. Slater but that could not bind the Specie Bank. The securities did not come in as Choonilal said, but they came in the manner shown by the entries in the books of the Credit Bank. Those entries showed that they came from the Credit Bank and not from Choonilal. If that was so, then his client had a perfectly good case. He submitted that no useful purpose would be served in transferring the securities.

Mr. Campbell, in reply, stated that with reference to Mr. Jardine's remark of Mr. Sethna's knowledge automatically following in his successor, he wished to point out that there was the same staff working in the office and they were quite familiar with all the matters relating to the Credit Bank, of whose staff they had the assistance.

CONFLICT BETWEEN COURT OFFICERS.

His Lordship, in passing his order, said:—Two grounds must exist for making an order in favour of the application for a Receiver. First the plaintiff, on the face of the proceedings, must have a very good chance of success. Secondly, he must show that there is danger to the property he asks the Court to take possession of.

In this case, there is a conflict between two officers of this Court, and in such cases of conflict between its officers, the Court is very averse to take the property from the possession of one of its officers and pass it on to the other.

From what I can see, the Liquidator of the Specie Bank is just as capable of, and is in possession of just the same information for, getting in the amounts of the bills as the Receiver, who is the Liquidator of the Credit Bank. There is, therefore, no reason why any further costs should be incurred by making the order prayed for.

The notice of motion is, therefore, discharged.

On the application of Mr. Jardine, costs were made costs in the cause.

PRINCESS FLIES FROM LONDON TO LUNCH IN PARIS.

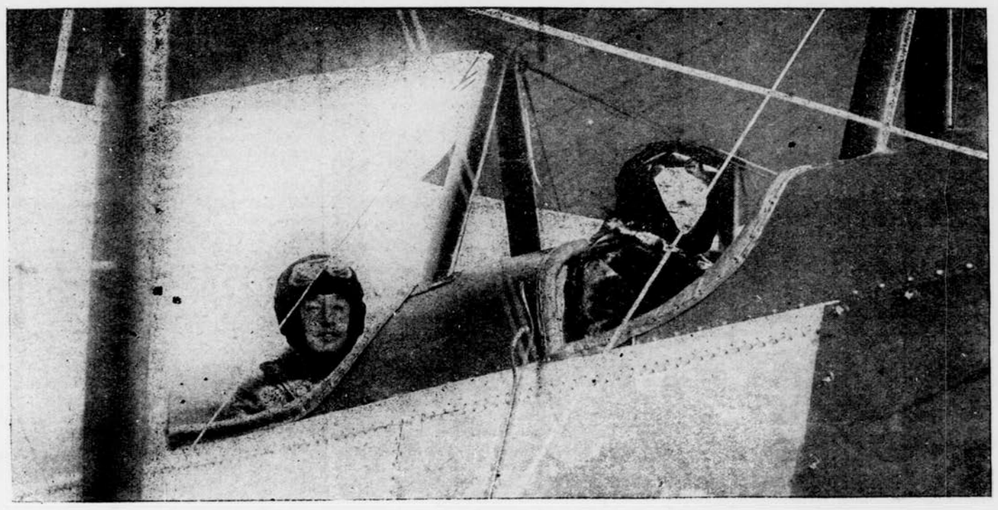

Photo by Topical Press.

Princess Lowenstein-Worthein left Hendon on a Handley Page biplane to cross to Calais. The photo shows her seated ready to start.

MR. EDWARD PLATT.

To whom complimentary performances are to be given at the Excelsior Theatre on Friday and Saturday.

JUNIOR TOURIST TROPHY.

Photo by Topical Press.

This event took place on the Isle of Man course. The photo shows E. Williams, the winner on A. J. S. machine crossing the finishing line.

THE IMMIGRATION TROUBLE.

MR. BORDEN'S REPLY TO LAHORE PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

The Right Hon. Mr. Borden, Premier of Canada, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Nanakchand, Barrister, President of the recent public meeting regarding the Indians in Canada:—

'Ottawa June 12.—Telegram received. Law operative since 1st January last excludes labourers, skilled and unskilled, and artisans of all nationalities, from entering Canada through British Columbia ports on the Pacific coast or on international boundary between Canada and United States. We greatly regret that Hindus should have attempted to enter Canada in contravention of this law which is of general application Borden, Premier."

LORD WILLINGDON'S RETURN TO POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 15.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon returned to Poona after their visit to Ooty last night at 11-30 p.m. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by the members of their staff, motored to Government House where they will stay for the next four months.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT PESHAWAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 14.

The "Tribune" learns that another disastrous fire broke out at Peshawar inside the Dubgarri gate on the 11th night destroying 30 shops and 4 Balakhanas. The Superintendent of Police succeeded in bringing the fire under control after great trouble.

FIRE IN SIMLA.

DISTRICT COURT BUILDING PARTLY DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

A fire broke out in the cutchery buildings (District Court) yesterday evening and it was partly damaged. The fire brigade was promptly on the spot and did their best to put down the flames. The right side of the building was burnt and the damage is by no means small.

ALLEGED POLITICAL DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A dacoity believed to be of a political nature is reported from Faridpur district as having occurred on May 26th. Sixteen men with firearms looted a house at about 1 a.m. and took cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 4,000.

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"Two Star"
"Three tar"
"XO" Liqueur.

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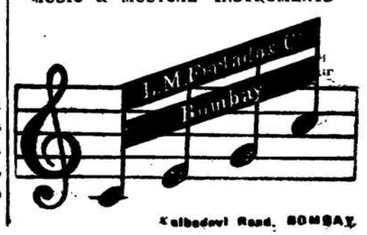
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Criterion	,,	,,	,,	3	4	0
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La Hidalga	,,	,,	,,	5	8	0
La Sirena	,,	,,	,,	6	12	0
Nuevo Victoria	,,	,,	,,	7	8	0
Tres Diosas (Twisters)	25	,,		3	8	0
Rosanilla (Very Large after-dinner)	25	,,		10	0	0

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ADAM AND EVE.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE IN THE GARDEN.

The philosopher who watches other people gardening, but does not invite failure by attempting to do it himself, is struck by the difference in method between his friend and his friend's wife, writes a "Times" correspondent.

"We must break up and divide all these roots," says the man: "the clumps are becoming too thick." "There," says the wife, "I might have known you would say that. The very minute we get a real clump of anything, and consequently some satisfactory bloom, you always want to step in and break up the mass into niggling little pieces."

And so it goes on all the way through the garden. If the man prunes the roses he cuts them back so severely that some of them never recover, and others give up the attempt to bloom that season, while a few give a small proportion of fine large blooms. The woman, on the other hand, will never cut back the rosetrees far enough. "Why turn rosetrees into broomsticks?" she asks; she likes a well-shaped bush full of roses, not a stick with two flowers of extra large size on the end of it.

"This guelder rose must be topped," says he; "it is growing too tall and will soon make a difference to the amount of sunlight we get in the dining room." "Wait until it really begins to cut off the sun," she replies; "it is just in its prime now, and the guelder rose is not a tree that ought to be heavily pruned."

Especially is this difference of method observable in the planting of rockeries. The more varieties he can raise of very minute and rare alpines the better pleased is the man; he will make little pockets of special soil for his treasures, and will raise hundreds of minute specimens in tiny flower-pots. His rockery displays much bare stone, with a number of rare plants that almost need a magnifying-glass to enable one to see their beauties. A woman's rockery, on the other hand, will be a blaze of colour. Each saxifrage will be allowed a generous amount of "run," and there will be in very truth "purple patches" of aubrietia and alpine phlox, and glorious carpets of trailing blue veronica and nodding alpine bells and accommodating tables of stone clothed with masses of flat-growing mountain thyme.

NEATNESS AND PROFUSION.

Man, too, is a victim of the "bedding-out" craze. His garden, if he be allowed by his wife to have all his own way, will be neatly planted at mathematically exact intervals with nice, tidy begonias or small wallflowers—he often has not even got over the scarlet geranium and yellow calceolaria and blue lobelia stage. Above all, he loves to dig up the ground and throw everything out of it, and make a fresh start by planting neat little roots of aster and pansies with nice clean patches of earth between them.

Woman, on the contrary, likes to cover the bare earth with a carpet of low-growing flowers, and she will have masses of bloom wherever she can. The banked sides of the sunk lawn will show in spring two massed borders of deep blue forget-me-not separated by a broader mass of snowy saxifrage. Man admits that it is very beautiful—but so wasteful! She could grow 50 varieties where she has but two! In front of the trellis where the climbing roses grow, man would have a wide selection of flowers of rainbow colours, while woman insists upon a "blue border." She has her Maggie Mott violas, her sweet sultan, her sky-blue larkspur, her deep, deep alpine gentian, her forget-me-not, her lupin, her veronica, her iris. "So monotonous," says Man. "Such a glory of blue," says Woman.

OPPOSING TENDENCIES.

The philosopher muses on the traits of character shown by these opposing tendencies in gardening. Is it the old story of woman's extravagance in another form? Yet, if her masses of bloom and broad landscape effects are extravagant in their generosity, man is much more extravagant in actual outlay, with his never-ending bedding and his nigging detail.

Is it that man prefers detail work while woman foresees the effect of great organizing schemes? It would seem to be so in the garden, at all events; although in the world it is supposed to be just the opposite. Or is it that woman refuses "to be cruel to be kind"? Is it that she can't bear to feel that she is mutilating her rose trees and tearing the heart-strings of her violas and her gentians—and incidentally her own—when she takes drastic measures to prevent the garden from getting overrun?

The philosopher mildly wonders—and continues to enjoy in his own way the garden that others have made.

ADAPTING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The suggestion in "The Times" that a return should be made to the original first line of the National Anthem—"God save our Lord, the King"—recalls some unavailing efforts to adapt the song to William IV when he succeeded George IV. For more than a century previously, during the reigns of the four Georges, the first line ran "God save great George, our King," but that manifestly needed altering when a William came to the Throne, says the "Westminster Gazette". Neither "William" nor any recognised abbreviation seemed possible, but versifiers put forth several ingenious solutions of the difficulty. One version was as follows:

God save our noble King,
William the Fourth we sing.

but it had a short innings, and was succeeded by:

God save our gracious King,
William, our noble King.

Finally, "William" was omitted altogether its place being taken by "Long live," and thus came into existence the first two lines as they are sung to-day.

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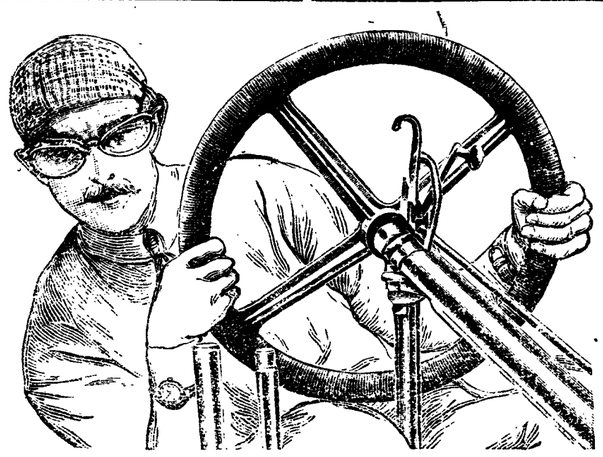

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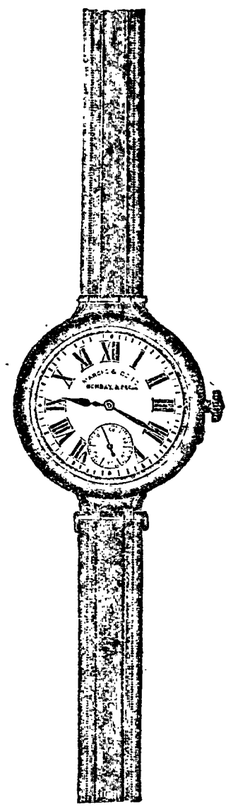

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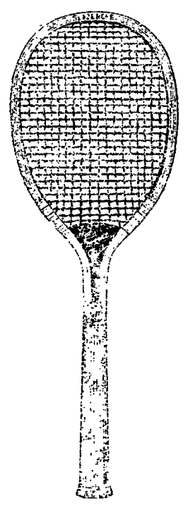

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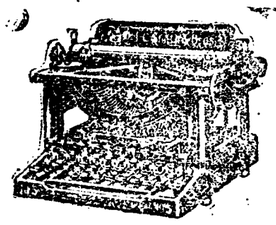

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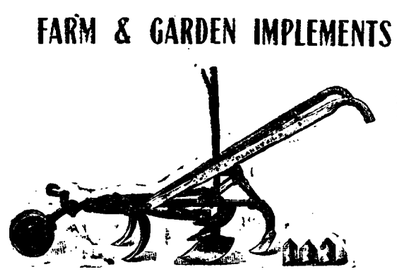

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